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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,892

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1928. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

GENUINE SIR WILLIAM CROOKES

(English Made)

LENSES

Are the ONLY PROTECTION against the tropic sun—they absorb the ultra violet and infra red rays so dangerous to the eyes.

Many Imitations—the genuine from

LAZARUS

Hong Kong's Only European Optician.

NORTHERN THREAT.

BRITISH MINISTER'S REQUEST.

TONGSHAN AREA.

Foreigners at Peitaiho May Go to Tientsin.

SHANSI ALLIES NOW HOLD PEKING.

Important developments overnight have materially changed the whole outlook in North China. The British Minister has had to make an official request to the Northern Army to take special precautionary measures in the Tongshan mining area, where the troops intend to entrain. British locomotives have had to be kept out of the way and all foreign women and children in that zone have been evacuated. At Peitaiho, the British community has been given the option of going into Tientsin for safety.

From a political point of view, the most surprising report is the one which says that Chiang Kai-shek has forces at Machang, which is only 30 miles south of Tientsin. Peking has been definitely taken over by the Shansi allies of the Nationalists. The "Christian General," however, has men hovering near, and other units making for Tientsin where the Northerners are preparing to make a stand before retreating.

A STAND AT TIENSIN?

Peking, Yesterday. From the Tongshan mining district (of the Kailan Mining Administration), it is rumoured that a part of the Northern armies (other than Manchurian) which have sought shelter near Tientsin are to entrain there to move on elsewhere.

There is a possibility of trouble at Tongshan. Accordingly, Sir Miles Lampson (the British Minister) has requested the Northern leaders to take special precautionary measures for the safety of foreign lives and property there.

Women and Children. The Northerners have taken over control of the Tongshan railway and are removing locomotives. The Kailan Mining Administration's engines are to be put on sidings.

All foreign women and children have been evacuated from the Tongshan mining area.

The K.M.A.'s foreign employees remain, however. At Peitaiho (on the railway to Manchuria), the British community has been given the option of moving into Tientsin for safety.

Peking and Tientsin. Shansi troops (allies of the Nationalists) have entered the city of Peking and are taking over control.

The garrison of Manchurian troops which remained behind to keep order has evacuated peacefully.

General Yen Hsi-shan (commander of the Shansi Nationalists) has officially assumed responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

Only 5,000 Shansi troops are to be quartered in Peking at present. Communication between Peking and Tientsin is severed.

Along that part of the Haiho River which runs from Tientsin down to the sea at Tangku (the port of Tientsin), there has been fighting between the Northerners and the Kuomintang (the "Christian General's" Army), the latter being resisted in their attempts to cross the river.

Navigation between Tientsin and Tangku is suspended.

How They Stand. The latest military disposition of Peking and Tientsin is as follows:—

To the north and west of Peking are five Shansi divisions; To the south of Peking are two Kuomintang divisions.

Neither of these two armies is interfering with the departure by railway of the Manchurian garrison of Peking, which is nearing completion.

The "Christian General" has his headquarters at Hokenfu, south of Peking.

He has despatched two divisions to Tientsin, but Nationalist forces under Chiang Kai-shek are reported to be at Machang, 30 miles south of Tientsin.

The Northern units under General Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang (having been "disowned" by the Manchurians) are crossing to the north of the railway between Tientsin and Peking (i.e., retreating away from Tientsin), owing to the approach of the Kuomintang and Nationalists. British Naval Wireless.

CHAMPIONS HELD UP.

Northants Give Them a Fright.

BOWLERS' DESTRUCTION.

Effect of Rain in County Cricket Programme.

Lancashire, the county cricket champions, were checked on visiting Northamptonshire, one of the more humble competitors, whose bowlers were in destructive mood. That the champions had a fright can be seen from the fact that they were made to follow on. When three wickets had fallen in the second innings, they were still behind.

Rain prevented a number of matches from being completed. Its effect on wickets may have helped the trundlers, a number of whom took 7 wickets in an innings. Freeman, the little Kent bowler, claimed 11 victims in two innings. Details follow:—

At the Oval.

London, Yesterday. Rain fell all over the country. No result was reached at the Oval. In the first clash of the season between the Gentlemen and the Players. Scores: Gentlemen 421 runs for 7 wks., declared (D. R. Jardine of Surrey 193).

Players 250 runs for 3 wks.

Lancashire's Match. At Northampton, Northants led Lancashire on the 1st innings. Scores:—

Northants 298 runs. Lancs. 101 runs (Thomas 7 wks. for 44 runs) and, following on, 125 runs for 3 wks.

Hants Lead Yorkshire. At Southampton, Hampshire led Yorkshire on the 1st innings. Scores:—

Hants 391 (Hosie 155, Mead 118) and 70 runs for 3 wks. Yorks 318 runs.

Kent's Victory. At Folkestone, Kent defeated Gloucestershire by 114 runs. Scores:—

Kent 223 runs (Sinfield 6 wks. for 69) and 187 runs. Gloucester 100 runs (Freeman, A.P., 5 for 28) and 196 runs (Freeman, A.P., 6 for 62).

Essex v. Notts. At Southend, the match between Essex and Notts was abandoned and does not count in the championship as no result was reached on the 1st innings. Scores:—

Essex 221 runs. Notts did not bat.

Sussex Lose. At Brighton, Sussex lost to Warwickshire by 98 runs. Scores:—

Warwick 225 runs (Parsons 109, Tate 7 for 80) and 269 A. E. R. Gilligan 7 for 68).

Sussex 170 runs and 286 runs. M.C.C. v. Derby. At Lord's, the M.C.C. defeated Derbyshire by seven wickets. Scores:—

Derby 853 runs (Worthington 101, V. W. C. Jupp 7 for 80) and 125 runs.

M.C.C. 355 runs (Hearne 110) and 124 runs for 4 wks.

Oxford v. Leicester. Oxford University drew with Leicestershire. Scores:—

Leicester 340 runs and 144 runs for 2 wks.

Oxford 256 runs (Snary 5 for 49).

—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SWEEP.

INDIAN HOLDER OF PRIZE TICKET?

A BOMBAY REPORT.

Bombay, June 9. According to the Bombay "Evening News" Ibrahim Dawood Kazi, a timber merchant and racehorse owner of Bombay, has received a telegram from Mr. Webb that Kazi has drawn Felstead in the Calcutta sweep. It is understood that Kazi purchased the ticket from Webb.

[A message from Calcutta yesterday stated:—

It is now definitely understood that Mr. W. H. Webb, aged 50, an Anglo-Indian member of the staff of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company here, drew Felstead in the Calcutta Sweep.

He is now at sea between Colombo and Singapore en route to Siam on a holiday. The shipping agents acquainted him with news of his fortune by wireless.]

RIVER PERILS.

Jardine Ship Attacked This Time.

FIRE FROM BOTH BANKS.

Obstacles to British on Upper Yangtze.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Kingwo" (for which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. are agents) reports having been fired upon by men on both banks of the Upper Yangtze River, when between Litu and Soochow.

This follows the attack reported yesterday, on the China Navigation Co.'s "Kintang."

Both incidents have come shortly after the supposed removal of obstacles and the resumption of British calls to Upper Yangtze ports.

RUBBER.

MINIMISING EFFECT OF DEPRESSION.

RUBBER GROWERS' PLANS.

London, Yesterday. With a view to minimising the depression likely to result upon the immediate shipment of large ac-

CONFUCIANISM.

How many of our European readers know anything about the teaching of Confucius: how many of them could talk for five minutes to a circle of friends in the home about the ethics and influence of China's greatest sage? Yet no one can pretend to know about China and the Chinese unless he or she knows something about Kung Fu Tse, who has exercised a greater influence over China than Christ has over Europe.

The "China Mail" has been fortunate in obtaining a copy of a paper on Confucianism read to the study circle at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by Mr. Lo Tung-fan, B.A. Mr. Lo, who is at present in London studying International Law, is one of the most brilliant graduates turned out by the University of Hong Kong, and is well qualified to write on the subject of Confucianism. As Mr. Lo's essay is somewhat long for complete insertion we shall publish it serially next week.

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WM. POWELL'S.

Annual Meeting Held To-day.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

Tailoring & Outfitting Department to Continue.

The annual ordinary general meeting of William Powell, Ltd., was held to-day.

Mr. M. Manuk, the chairman, delivered the following review of the company's trading:—

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

The net result of the year's working, after allowing for depreciation on fixtures and fittings, writing off bad and doubtful debts, and paying directors' and auditors' fees, etc., amounted to \$6,628 which, you will observe, has been carried forward to the adjustment account. This result, though by no means a satisfactory one, is better than last year's working.

Rental Too Heavy.

Your directors have carefully considered the situation and are satisfied that it would be in the interests of the shareholders to close down all the departments which are showing a loss and to carry on the tailoring and the outfitting department on premises less expensive. With this object in view, we have rented premises, as from August 1 next, at a reasonable rental.

Your property known as Powell's building has been disposed of for the full amount, less \$30, of the two mortgages, namely, \$566,000, thus leaving a net loss of \$304,000. The interest on the mortgages, less rents collected, constituted too heavy a rental for the business we were doing; moreover, it was apparent that we should have to effect extensive repairs in the near future which we could not afford. It was therefore considered advisable to dispose of the property, and the sum of \$566,000 was the best we could get from the Land Investment Co., which was accepted.

On the Credit Side.

By the terms of the sale we have to vacate the premises on August 31 next. Under the circumstances we have to sell the major part of our fixtures and fittings and to dispose of the stocks held by the departments which are to be closed down. With this in view you will observe, on referring to the adjustment account, that we have created the following reserves:—

For depreciation of stock \$75,631.40

For depreciation of furniture and fittings 10,000.00

to which must be added the loss on property, namely, \$304,000 and the loss carried forward from last year, namely, \$30,995.50, thus making a total loss of \$420,628 to be provided for out of existing reserves.

On the credit side of the same account you will notice that the sum of \$225,000 has been provided out of General Reserve and Equalisation of Dividend Account, thus leaving, after deducting the profit for the year, namely, \$6,628 a debit balance of \$189,000 to be carried forward to the current year's account.

Reduction of Capital.

Immediately after this meeting your directors have called an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, when the proposal will be submitted for your approval to write down the value of the company's shares from \$7 to \$2 and to reduce the company's present issued capital from \$294,000 to \$84,000 by similarly writing down the issued shares from \$7 to \$2. This reduction will provide us with \$210,000 to be dealt with as follows:—

Write off loss carried forward \$189,000

Refund 50 cents per share to shareholders on 42,000 issued shares 21,000

\$210,000

With these few remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, and when seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any question shareholders may wish to ask.

IS THAT SO?

Thoughts Terse, Perverse—and Worse.

BY THE MAIL MEN.

Add Coming Events: The immaculate immersion. Poor fish.

Mr. Kay said that Mr. Robert Ho Tung, Jr., wreaked vengeance on him by making him propose the health of the bridesmaids. Revenge would have been sweeter had he forced Mr. Kay to marry.

If the non-winning Derby sweepstake tickets which came to Hong Kong were placed end to end—the wind would blow them away.

And if they were placed one on top of the other—bottom one would not be flatter than the top.

Cobham is perhaps the most famous air male.

With reference to the diet of our sportsmen, does Hobbs train on Oval-line?

Suggested Daily Taster:—When will the number of cars in the Colony increase out of ratio to the population to an extent when drivers will complain that they have not sufficient targets to hit?

A paper reports, "Money was in very plentiful supply yesterday." We did not notice it.

Lord Derby's Fairway may have started favourite in the Derby but it didn't get much fairway in the race.

Mr. Lloyd George accuses the Chancellor of stealing from the Road Fund. A surface gain?

Mussolini has given orders to Italians to praise bread. Shall we now see more loafers?

Numbers of R.A.'s were hung last month, while there are many others who ought to be.

With so many weddings taking place these last two weeks, the bachelors will be thankful for an arrow escape from Cupid's darts.

We now hear of a "demand for home railways." Not that anybody has been offering a cheap line.

The "Boy" Emperor was forced to leave Tientsin with his family, says a cable to the "China Mail." That's nothing. Many men have left home without their families.

"Determination of Sex" is the title of a book. And we know which sex has it most, don't we?

The "Southern Cross" flew through wind, rain, thunder and lightning. But not through the air?

And we have known men to fly down to office from the Peak in similar conditions without getting a mention by Reuter.

We are told that the Calcutta Sweep is conducted in a way that is above suspicion. This is what is meant by "making a clean sweep of it."

After reading about the foreman printer in Rhonda Valley who had a share in the third ticket in the Calcutta Sweep, a "China Mail" compositor gave the age of Miss Nita Helm, the Barrow-in-Furress clerk, as 95.

There's no knowing the real age of these stenographers anyhow!

"I have no idea what to do with all that money," Miss Nita said, when she won \$125,000. "We'll tell her if she asks us. She can't live long to enjoy it, if she's 95!"

Mr. Schiller, K.C., told Mr. Justice Rowlett that his discussions with oysters had always been very one-sided. "Yes, the ally fish could not reply to his opening speech."

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. takes pride in the fact that it only needed 60 seconds to send the Derby result to China. It took us even less time to know that our sweep tickets were no good.

"Invisible Fish" howls a headline. They must be those which "just got away."

Reuter says that it was a sunshine Derby. That did not help Sunny Trace, though.

News item: Sir Harry Lauder arrived at Waterloo on Wednesday, and gave one of his well-known smiles.

"What makes the car move along?" asked the visitor. Most motorists ask the very reverse.

If you catch a cold through sleeping under a fan you have only yourself to blame. That's a scold comfort.

A gossip writer says that Dame Nellie Melba was made famous by an ice. That's funny; it has always been supposed that she was made famous by her singing.

H. E. the General Officer Commanding, in his report to the War Office, added that the spirit of the troops is excellent. We didn't know there were any rum rations going now.

Over 20,000 replies were received in connection with an essay competition: "Why Do We Live?" The real answer must be: Because they posted their MSS. instead of delivering them personally.

A number of motor-cars in the Colony squeak loudly. Trying to emphasise the narrow ones their drivers have had?

"The Time Signal." Was it issued by the Watch Committee?

Forthcoming Weddings—Giving Notice of A Peel.

Harry Thaw, according to Reuter, was dumbfounded as he stepped off the "Aquitania" when that liner arrived in England. Other men have been more than dumbfounded when refused admittance into a place where a drink could be got.

"We are too apt," says an evening paper, "to think of the Royal Academy as being a collection of pictures." Yet the sculptors often cut a fine figure.

For showing "cheek" to Traffic Sergeant Baysting, a Chinese youth was fined \$30 at the Kowloon Magistracy. He is now aware of the fact that lips are not the only things that cost money.

"Preserving open spaces." For stop press news?

Climbing Wyndham-street in the summer from the foot to the Dairy Farm. It's a long lane that has no churn in it.

For the first time France has beaten Wales at Rugby. How Gauffing!

According to the "Wah Keung Po," Marshal Chang Tso-lin's temperature increased perceptibly after the bomb attack. Something had to go up in sympathy with the explosion.

There has been a violent storm in the Atlantic. The wave of unrest.

Up before Major C. Willson on Thursday was a ticket of leave thief with eighteen previous convictions who had a namesake burglar with twenty-two. Neither could have been much good at their respective professions.

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WANTED TO LET.—Shops or Godowns in Central locality, No. 8 Duddell Street. Apply to H. Ruttonjee & Son, 15, Queen's Road Central.

HAIR WAVING.

MRS. BETEN (trained in Paris and late of Hong Kong Hotel) guarantees that her permanent waves revives faded hair leaving it soft and glossy. 2, Pratt's Building, Kowloon. For appointment phone K. 945.

TUITION GIVEN.

PRIVATE LESSONS in English and French; violin and piano; stenography and typewriting. Easy conditions. Apply to G. Aimal Villa, Kowloon.

MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address: 31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years, that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates.

Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to apply with him at No. 104, Praya East, first floor. Terms moderate.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY (Camb. Higher Local). (Camb. Teachers' Diploma). MISS GERTRUDE TURNER (National Model Higher Certificate).

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed. — "China Mail" Office, No. 3a, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

MONDAY, the 11th June, 1928, commencing at 10 a.m. at No. 16, Connaught Road, Central, First Floor.

A Quantity of OFFICE FURNITURE.

Comprising:—Teak Desks, Chairs, Iron Safe, Royal Typewriter, Copying Press, Table Fan, Filing Cabinet, Shelves, Glass Partitions, etc., etc.

On View on Day of Sale. Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, June 8, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON MONDAY, the 11th June, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street. A Quantity of Embroidered Table Covers, Bed Covers, Dresses, Socks, Glass, Ivory, Sandalwood and Mother of Pearl Articles, Crochet Lace Doilies, Silk Shawls, etc., etc., and 5 Rolls coloured Silk Sateen.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, June 8, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON TUESDAY, the 12th June, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street. A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CURIOS.

Comprising:—Vases, Incense Burners, Bowls, Plates, Cups, Table Screens, Lacquer Screens, Old Iron Pictures, Iron Bust, Ivory Vases, Crystal, Jade and Agate Ornaments, Amber Beads, Mandarin Coats, Skirts, Blackwood and Glass Lanterns, Pekin Embroideries, Chinese Hand Paintings, Lacquer Tables and Chairs, etc., etc.

On View from Monday, the 11th June, 1928.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, June 7, 1928.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1811.

NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911-1921.

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE FRANCO-CHINESE TRADING CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company, are required, on or before the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1928, to send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, if any, to the undersigned, at the offices of Messrs.

Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, Incorporated Accountants, 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hong Kong, and, if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned, are to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from any distribution which may be made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1928. J. HENNESSEY SETH, F.S.A.A. S. HAMPDEN ROSS, A.C.A., A.S.A.A. Joint Liquidators.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1928, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th June to 4th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hong Kong, 29th May, 1928.

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The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th June to 4th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hong Kong, 29th May, 1928.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

(Continued from Page 2)

seriously added to the economic difficulties of the cotton industry. It is one of the most disquieting phenomena of recent years that shrewd business men with local knowledge and experience should have allowed a great staple industry to fall so easy a victim to speculators and company promoters. The cotton industry does not, of course, stand alone, as cases of reckless over-capitalization might be quoted from the post-war history of other trades and industries.

Southward Movement. Industrial mobility is considered at some length in the report, and it is observed that among the group of relatively shrinking trades are the bulk of the great exporting industries which the Committee selected at the outset of their inquiry for special examination, the only important industries in the exporting group which show substantial increases being the electrical trades, the motor industry, and artificial silk. In general, the figures confirm the view that in the last few years the great exporting industries have not fully kept pace with other industries and occupations in this country.

Other significant indications which can be observed from a study of the figures are the southward shifting of the centres of gravity of certain trades, and the industrialization of non-urban areas in the South of England; phenomena which are comparatively new and

cycles' by monetary causes, submit that psychological causes occupy a very important place. They urge the immense importance of taking all practical steps to diminish the causes of irrational aberrations of judgment by providing the most complete and accurate information bearing on the trend and prospects of productive activity; and in this connection refer to the steps which are being taken by the Board of Trade as recommended in an interim report of the Committee, for the compilation of a continuous series of indices of production to be published at short intervals and so bridge the gap between the successive censuses of production.

In connection with monetary causes, the Committee refer to the view that (instead of waiting until circumstances compel restrictive action) decisive and salutary action could be taken at a much earlier stage of the upward movement of the wave if the Bank of England, in co-operation with the central banks of issue in other countries, pursued a definite policy of stabilization. On this the Committee remark that the closer and more continuous international co-operation which is now being cautiously and informally developed through personal contact is on all grounds to be cordially welcomed. On the other hand it is illusory to expect either from a formal international agreement or from any improvement in the mechanism of index numbers, an automatic remedy for industrial fluctuations. The ultimate remedy is not so much mechanical as personal, and the

the inhabitants of a much poorer world can live as well or as easily as before the impoverishment took place.

Other observers may interpret the same set of facts somewhat differently. They would probably agree that the only effective remedy for the industrial "malaise" from which we have been suffering is to produce at lower cost. But they would be less disposed to admit without serious qualification that the maximum effort towards the most efficient production at the lower cost has already been made by the trades themselves, even within the limits of the economic and social conditions and standards which are unalterable by the efforts of any one industry. Such observers would recall what has already been said in the Committee's previous volumes, and is further emphasized in the present surveys and memoranda as to the prejudice caused to economic production by imperfect mobility in the widest sense of the term, and they would feel doubtful whether everything possible has been done in each trade to get rid of demarcation difficulties and other obstacles to interchange and combination of effort which unduly raises productive costs.

The Fundamental Cleavage. The Committee do not at this stage attempt to arrive at definite conclusions on the two points of views outlined above; but they express a doubt whether they are really so antagonistic and mutually exclusive as at first sight they may appear. There is at least a great deal of common ground, and the distinction between what a trade can do for itself and what must be done for it by the action of the community is by no means a hard-and-fast or immutable line. It is rather a distinction of degree than of kind, and admits of many shades and varieties of co-operation between collective and individual effort.

Nor do the Committee conceive that the common antithesis between private and public enterprise rests on any fundamental economic principle which is valid in all circumstances and at all times. On the contrary, it is evident from what has been said above that there is a proper place and function for both these forms of management, and that the question of their relative advantage in any particular case is a practical business question, to be settled on the same principles and by the same criteria as are applied to other questions of industrial structure.

For the purpose of the present inquiry the only really fundamental cleavage is between those who, whatever may be their ultimate economic aims, start from the basis of existing conditions and endeavour to improve or it may be to transform these conditions, and those (a very small minority in this country) who believe that the best service that can be rendered to humanity is to make the present economic organization unworkable, and thus to hasten the day when it shall be superseded by some other structure. The difference is fundamental, because there can be no common measure between proposals aimed at the improvement of society and those aimed at its dissolution.

THE ELEPHANT.

TRACES OF A PREHISTORIC JUNGLE.

SICILY DISCOVERIES.

Rome.—A prehistoric tomb of unusual interest has been discovered in a sandpit at Boccadifalco, suburb of Palermo. It contains a female skeleton of the neolithic period, the tooth of a dwarf elephant, and the fossil remains of bears, lions, hyenas, pigs, deer, and tortoises; a varied assortment of fauna that points to a jungle period in archaic Sicily. The most curious of the fossil remains are considered to be the molar tooth and tusk of an adult elephant, measuring respectively one inch and a quarter and five inches, which suggests that a race of dwarf elephants existed once in Sicily, possibly at a time when the island was joined to the continent of Africa.

The skeleton is that of a female of small stature, and was found with knees bent and hands clasped, as if in prayer. Near it were two small pottery vases, decorated with lines and tiny holes. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the discovery is that the bones of the skeleton are partly coloured red. The explanation offered is that in prehistoric times it was customary to remove the flesh from dead bodies and to dye the skeleton with red wax.

So far as can be ascertained the number of ex-pupils of Stratis schools attending universities and colleges includes 85 in British universities, 13 in American universities, 62 at Hong Kong University, 64 at the College of Medicine, Singapore, and 25 elsewhere, making a total of 249. These figures are taken from the annual report of the Director of Education.

In a concluding summary the Committee say that a careful study of the survey of British industries which is enclosed in the present volumes will probably leave a somewhat different impression on readers of different types of the evidence of vital energy and ceaseless effort at improvement within the trades themselves. Such observers will naturally look for effective remedies less to the trades themselves than to action by the community as a whole, whether in the form of measures of economic policy or of modifications in the general habits and ways of life of the people. Some will doubtless give a prominent place to the re-modelling of British commercial and fiscal policy, some to the shifting in one direction or the other of the existing frontier between public and private enterprise. Some, on the other hand, would rest their main hopes of improvement on the fuller recognition of the facts that the War has made the world poorer, and that it is vain to imagine that

likely to be stimulated by the transmission of electric-power to rural districts and by other forces making for decentralization. Over half the total population of Great Britain, it is pointed out, dwells in five great industrial districts—Greater London, Birmingham, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Glamorgan, and the Clyde area—which comprise only one-tenth of the whole area of the country; and about 45 per cent. of the population is within 15 miles of one or other of the 12 principal ports. It is clear, the report states, that the process of decentralization of industry may have already reversed the tendency.

On the subject of interchanges of male population between this country and others the Committee find that the volume of migration of British men overseas is less than half what it was before the War. There was in 1923 an exceptional emigration of skilled tradesmen, nearly half of them in the engineering and metal trades, mainly directed to the United States and Canada, and due primarily to the rapid recovery of the United States from the industrial depression of 1921-22. The sudden decline of the movement after 1923 is attributed wholly or mainly to the incidence of the American Immigration Act of 1924. There has been little opening, it is observed, for any considerable immigration of skilled tradesmen into Australia and New Zealand, since the policy of the Governments of those Dominions has not tended to encourage immigration except for purposes of land settlement.

Trade Cycles and Finance. The report proceeds to deal with industrial fluctuations, and the Committee, while taking due account of the part played in "trade

main hope lies in better knowledge and training, and the development of a new habit of mind. The Committee have made a comparative examination of the results of public and private control of industrial undertakings, confining themselves to the supply of gas, water, and electricity, and the management of tramways, docks, and harbours. They summarize the history of such enterprise and they say that the general result of their survey is to show that the trading activities of public authorities are fairly closely limited to enterprises of the "public utility" order, which involve an element of quasimonopoly, that within the area so circumscribed they have not lagged behind, and in some cases have outdistanced, private enterprise in the rate of progress as tested by the ordinary criteria. To this statement certain qualifications ought to be made. Where, as in electricity supply, the public interest has come to require great enlargement of area and the amalgamation of undertakings, the resistance of local vested interests may be more harmful than public authorities than by private undertakings. Where again a particular form of service tends to be superseded, by an alternative form, it may be more difficult to realize the advantage of the change where the obsolescent service is in the hands of a local authority.

Suggested Remedies. In a concluding summary the Committee say that a careful study of the survey of British industries which is enclosed in the present volumes will probably leave a somewhat different impression on readers of different types of the evidence of vital energy and ceaseless effort at improvement within the trades themselves. Such observers will naturally look for effective remedies less to the trades themselves than to action by the community as a whole, whether in the form of measures of economic policy or of modifications in the general habits and ways of life of the people. Some will doubtless give a prominent place to the re-modelling of British commercial and fiscal policy, some to the shifting in one direction or the other of the existing frontier between public and private enterprise. Some, on the other hand, would rest their main hopes of improvement on the fuller recognition of the facts that the War has made the world poorer, and that it is vain to imagine that

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KITANO MARU Saturday, 16th June.
HARUNA MARU Saturday, 30th June.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANIGO MARU Wednesday, 20th June.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 25th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
SADO MARU Monday, 11th June.
+ GENOA MARU Wednesday, 27th June.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.
GINYO MARU Thursday, 12th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
WAKASA MARU Saturday, 9th June.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
+ KUMA MARU Monday, 11th June.
+ ASUKA MARU Saturday, 16th June.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles,
+ DAKAR MARU Saturday, 9th June.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
+ MORIOKA MARU Sunday, 10th June.
+ NAGATO MARU Monday, 18th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU Friday, 22nd June.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KATORI MARU Monday, 11th June.
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O. S. K.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MANILA MARU Saturday, 30th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
TACOMA MARU Saturday, 22nd June.
INDUS MARU Thursday, 5th July.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
PANAMA MARU Sunday, 8th July.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SHUNKO MARU Thursday, 5th July.
SEATTLE MARU Wednesday, 25th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.
ARIZONA MARU Monday, 11th June.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
KOBORO MARU Monday, 18th June.
HAI PHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU Friday, 8th June 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAYANA MARU End of June.
JAPAN PORTS.
BORNEO MARU Sunday, 10th June.
SEATTLE MARU Sunday, 24th June.
BATAVIA MARU Saturday, 7th July.
KEELUNG, SWATOW & AMOY.
KISHU MARU Sunday, 10th June noon.
HOZAN MARU Sunday, 17th June noon.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
KOHOKU MARU Thursday, 28th June noon.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.
BATAVIA MARU Saturday, 7th July.
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**SHIPPING SECTION.****CARGO INSURANCE.**

WAREHOUSE FIRE AND PORT
COMPLICATIONS.

MANY PUZZLES.

How the insurance clause "warehouse to warehouse," where fire was insured against, affected damage not by fire occurring at a port where there was a fire but no warehouse, was decided by Mr. Justice Roche, in the Commercial Court, in the case of Symington & Co., 7, Royal Bank Place, Glasgow, against the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. The Judge found that the claimants had a good claim. The insurance company had insured goods from any port or place between Bordeaux and Nice to the United Kingdom, with the warehouse clause, the clause "warranted free of capture, seizure, arrest, restraint or detention," and a clause by which the insurers were to pay for any loss which might "reasonably be attributed to fire." The action of the authorities in putting some of the goods in the water to prevent them firing, and putting sea water on others with the same object, the Judge held

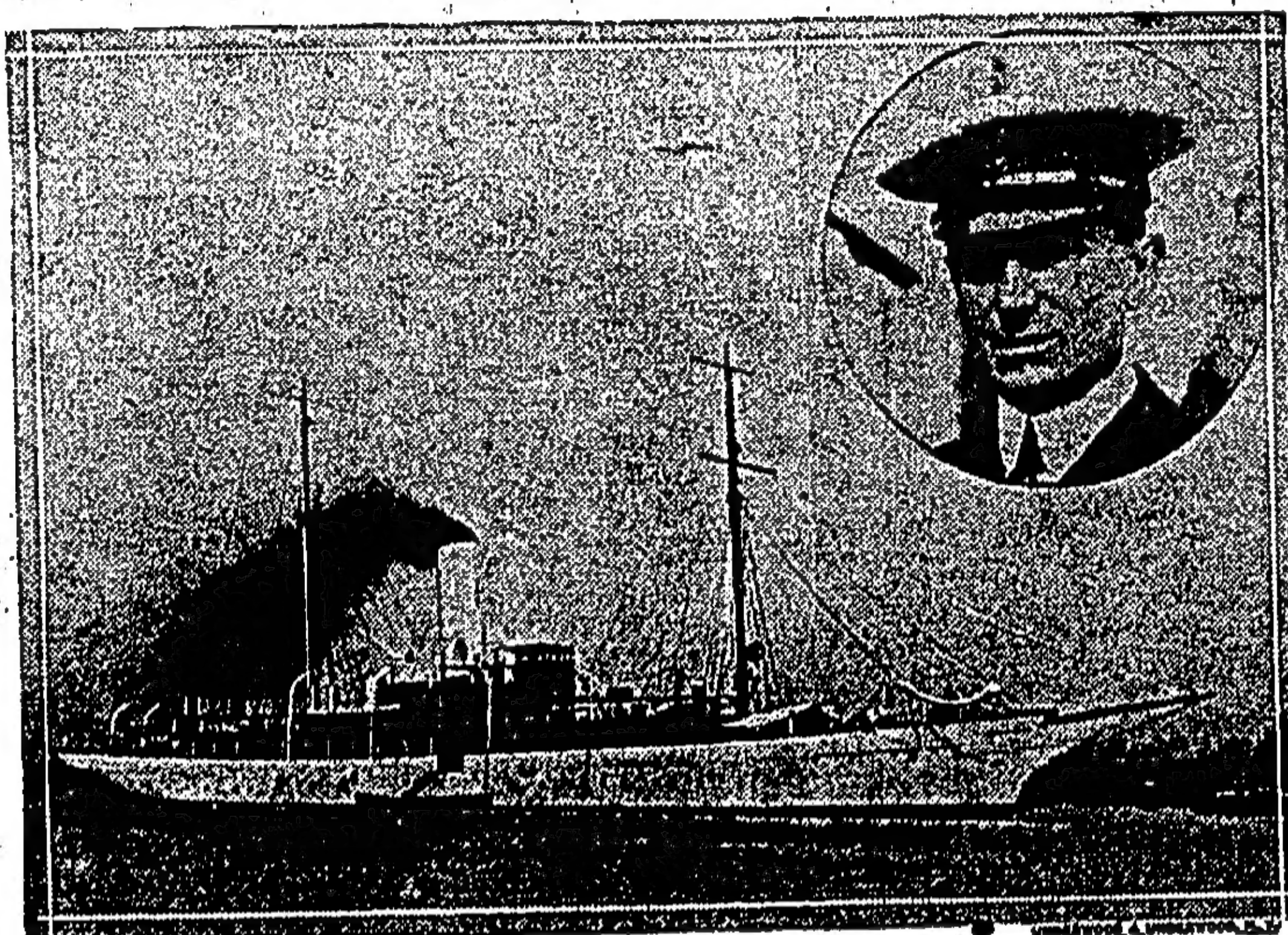
Counsel for the shippers were Mr. S. L. Porter, K.C., and Mr. Somervell (instructed by Messrs. Parker, Garret and Co.); and for the insurance company, Mr. C. T. Le Quesne, K.C., and Mr. Simey (instructed by Messrs. Waltons and Co.).

For the shippers, Mr. Porter said the carriage began at the San Roque warehouse; Mr. Le Quesne contended that that was inland, and the risk only began at a port or place between Bordeaux and Nice. The arbitrator held that San Roque was such a place between.

Mr. Justice Roche first decided, agreeing with the arbitrator, that it could not be said that the insurance company had established that by the course of business the shippers had agreed to a clause forming part of the policy for which the insurers contended. They contended that the policy contained a provision that the policy was not to inure to the benefit of any fire insurance company. The provision, they said, continued: "It is warranted and agreed by the assured that any insurance risk against fire granted herein shall not cover where the assured, or any carrier or other bailee, has fire insurance

not within the principle. This was the case of a loss where a peril was actually in operation, and a loss occasioned by acts done in dealing with the peril, though not by the consuming effect of the fire itself. There was a parallel case of loss not by fire, but in dealing with heat likely to set up "spontaneous combustion," decided by Mr. Justice Barnes on the Admiralty side in 1898, the Knight of St. Michael; that loss was held to be within the words "other losses or misfortunes which were of the same nature as fire."

Similarly, said Mr. Justice Roche, the arbitrator was right in holding that this loss might reasonably be attributed to fire (Clause 9), and was a loss by fire, or by a peril or loss or misfortune of the same nature as fire. As to whether that loss was a particular average loss excluded by the opening words of the memorandum, Clause 9 of the Institute Cargo Clauses, there was the relevant exception that, notwithstanding this warranty, the insurers were to pay for any loss which might reasonably be attributed to fire, and his Lordship held that this might reasonably be so attributed. He agreed with the arbitrator on all points, and the shippers must win and be given their costs. The loss could be said to be due to restraint of princes, or anybody else's seizure or restraint. His Lordship said he could not possibly bring the port authorities and the firemen into the clause.



Rome, Italy.—Senator William Marconi (Insert), inventor of wireless telegraphy and of the new radio "beam" transmission, who will start out in his yacht "Electra" for a four months' tour of the Atlantic in an effort to perfect "beam" or directional transmission. He will communicate with all beam stations from Australia to England. Aboard the Electra he will carry a special device for measuring the force of signals from any part of the world.

was action which might reasonably be attributed to fire and did not constitute a restraint in the terms of the policy. The case had its complications.

Messrs. Symington and Co., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., explained for the insurance company; were exporters and grocers of cork, who in 1919 had a factory and warehouse at San Roque, eight miles north of Algiers, and the cork was sent to Algiers, where was a jetty but no warehouse, to accumulate and await shipment, being either shipped to England from the jetty or ferried across to Gibraltar.

The matter in dispute had been decided by an arbitrator and came to the court to see whether the arbitrator was right in his law. It was expected to ship in the steamship "Hillhouse" about February 20, 1920, there being on the jetty over 1,100 bales of large grain and over 1,000 bales of small. Two months before, on November 25, the shippers effected an insurance of £20,000 on the produce and eight companies accepted the risk including: Merchants' Marine Insurance Co., £5,000; defendants, £5,000; Century Insurance, £5,000; Employers' Liability Insurance Co., £1,250; and the Victory Insurance Co., £1,250. The Thames and Mersey Insurance Co., the Ocean Marine Co., and the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Co. issued cover notes in wording which was an expansion of the slip.

Before any declaration under the insurance had been made by the plaintiffs, that was to say, on February 9, fire broke out on the jetty, and after the port authorities had jettisoned some of the bales, 1,216 bales were said to have been lost or damaged. The plaintiffs bought 785 salvaged bales from the insurers for £200. No policy of insurance had been issued by the defendants at the time of the fire. The arbitrator found that in the peril of fire the loss might "reasonably be attributed to fire," and the loss was covered by the contract of insurance; the words "Twelve months at January 1, 1920," referred to the sailings of steamers and the transfer from the San Roque warehouse was covered, though it was before January 1.

which would attach if this policy had not been issued. The arbitrator, to whom the point was left, found that the provision ought not to have been in the policy, on the ground that it was contrary to the agreement made, and was expressed in the slip written when the insurance was effected. Mr. Justice Rowlands' judgment in 1920 in the Niger Co., Ltd., against the Guardian Insurance Co., Ltd., was, Mr. Justice Roche said, authority for that view. Though there was evidence that previous policies underwritten by the assurance company for the plaintiffs had contained this same clause, there was no evidence as to what had been in the slips or contracts by which the insurances were made. That alone, apart from the finding of what the assured really knew about the clause being included, prevented its being said that the insurers had established the assured's consent by a course of dealing.

The policy contained, among the Institute cargo clauses, the warehouse to warehouse clause, but it was said that the risk did not attach because San Roque was not a place between Bordeaux and Nice. Bordeaux was not on the coast. It was on a river, accessible by ships, and his Lordship refused to say that a place eight miles by rail from Algiers could not be a port or place within the clause. He could not find the arbitrator wrong in holding that it was such a place. In any event, he found that the goods at the time of the loss were at risk, by the joint operation of the words "at and from a port or ports or place or places," and the warehouse clause. It might be assumed that place or places meant Algiers. It was provided that the goods were covered from the time of leaving the shippers' or manufacturers' warehouse, and for this point their warehouse was at Algiers, and when, in the ordinary course of transit, they had left the shippers' warehouse elsewhere, and were at a place in the scope and ambit of the policy, they were covered.

Loss by apprehension of a peril was not the same thing as loss by the peril; that was laid down by good authority; but this case was

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SAILINGS, 1928.

| STEAMERS | Hong Kong | Shanghai | Kobe | Yokohama | Vancouver |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| EMPERESS OF CANADA | June 13 | June 16 | June 19 | June 21 | June 30 |
| EMPERESS OF RUSSIA | July 4 | July 7 | July 10 | July 12 | July 21 |
| EMPERESS OF ASIA | July 18 | July 21 | July 24 | July 26 | Aug. 4 |
| EMPERESS OF CANADA | Aug. 8 | Aug. 11 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 25 |
| EMPERESS OF RUSSIA | Aug. 29 | Sept. 1 | Sept. 4 | Sept. 6 | Sept. 15 |
| EMPERESS OF ASIA | Sept. 12 | Sept. 15 | Sept. 18 | Sept. 20 | Sept. 29 |
| EMPERESS OF CANADA | Oct. 3 | Oct. 6 | Oct. 9 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 20 |
| EMPERESS OF RUSSIA | Oct. 24 | Oct. 27 | Oct. 30 | Nov. 1 | Nov. 10 |
| EMPERESS OF ASIA | Nov. 7 | Nov. 10 | Nov. 13 | Nov. 15 | Nov. 24 |

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Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG—MANILA SERVICE.

| Leave Hong Kong | Arrive Manila | Leave Manila | Arrive Hong Kong |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| June 28 | June 28 | June 29 | July 1 |
| July 10 | July 12 | July 13 | July 15 |

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SAILING DATES FOR JUNE, 1928 (subject to change).
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| S.S. "TAI HING" | S.S. "TAI MING" |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| [1,068 tons—Capt. O. B. Wilks.] | [649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.] |
| SUN. 10th | WED. 20th |
| FRI. 15th | MON. 25th |
| | FRI. 8th |
| | WED. 13th |
| | MON. 18th |
| | SUN. 24th |

Regular Service of Fast, High Class River Steamers Having Good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloon. The s.s. "Tai Hing" is fitted with Wireless.
These vessels leave Hong Kong for Wuchow (via Samshui, Shuihing, Takling & Dosing) and return to Hong Kong (via same Ports) every 5 or 6 days.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

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S.S. "CITY OF CARLSLE" Marseilles, Havre, London, Rotterdam, & Hamburg 24th June.
S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 25th July.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE **AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suez Canal 12th June.
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA" via Suez Canal 13th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" via Suez Canal 10th August.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK **AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**
S.S. "FORRESTER" via Suez Canal 6th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA **ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE**

S.S. "TINHOU" 7th August.
Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Batavia, Quilmanoe, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.
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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong About | Destination |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|--|
| DELTA | 8,097 | 9th June | Bombay, Marseilles, L'don & A'werp |
| RANPURA | 10,601 | 23rd June | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| MIRZAPUR | 6,715 | 26th June | Straits & Bombay. |
| INOVARA | 6,980 | 30th June | Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| KHYBER | 9,114 | 7th July | Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull. |
| KAWALPINDI | 16,619 | 21st July | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| NANKIN | 7,058 | 28th July | M'sles, L'don, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg |
| KASHMIR | 8,985 | 4th Aug. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp. |
| RAJPUTANA | 16,608 | 18th Aug. | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| NALDERA | 16,088 | 1st Sept. | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| KALYAN | 9,144 | 15th Sept. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp. |

†Cargo only.

*Calls Casablanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| SANTHA | 7,754 | 11th June | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta. |
| TILAWA | 10,006 | 25th June | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta. |
| TAKADA | 8,449 | 3rd July | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta. |

R.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

| | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| ST. ALBANS | 4,500 | 29th June | Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, |
| ARAFURA | 6,000 | 3rd Aug. | Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & |
| TANDA | 6,056 | 31st Aug. | Melbourne. |

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to
Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hobe, Cebu,
Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement
offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----------|--|
| TAKADA | 8,046 | 10th June | Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Y'hama & Osaka. |
| TALAMBA | 8,018 | 19th June | Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| RAJWALPINDI | 16,619 | 22nd June | Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wei Hai Wei, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| NELLORE | 8,953 | 3rd July | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| KASHMIR | 8,985 | 6th July | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| ARAFURA | 6,000 | 10th July | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| KIDDERPORE | 5,934 | 14th July | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| RAJPUTANA | 16,608 | 20th July | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| KALYAN | 9,144 | 3rd Aug. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| TANDA | 6,056 | 7th Aug. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| NALDERA | 16,088 | 17th Aug. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| KASHGAR | 9,005 | 31st Aug. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/4 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passages Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKENNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|
| S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" | Via Suez Canal | 12th June. |
| S.S. "HELENUS" | Via Suez Canal | 29th June. |
| S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA" | Via Suez Canal | 13th July. |
| S.S. "DARDANUS" | Via Suez Canal | 27th July. |
| S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" | Via Suez Canal | 10th Aug. |
| S.S. "LYCAON" | Via Suez Canal | 24th Aug. |

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Canton; JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

AT LAW.

A SHIPOWNER AND
CHARTERER.

FRENCH COURT.

Paris.—The Paris Court of Ap-
peal has delivered judgment in a
case concerning the respective
liabilities of shipowner and char-
terer under a demise charter.

On April 27, 1925, the cargo
steamer "Alsace II," owned by
the Compagnie Francaise
d'Armement et d'Importation de
Nitrate, chartered to the Venture
Weir Company, and trading be-
tween Europe and West Africa,
ran aground on the Rio Muni
coast. She eventually got off
without assistance, but had to dry
dock for repairs at Antwerp. The
charterers claimed from the owners
the refunding of the amount
paid for repairs and dry docking,
including towage. This the own-
ers declined to pay; at the same
time they lodged a counter-claim
for the payment of charter money
during the period while the ship
was out of commission for re-
pairs, which the charterers held
they did not owe. The Paris
Tribunal de Commerce found for
the owners on both points.

This judgment the Court of
Appeal has now completely re-
versed, finding the Venture Weir
Company not liable for payment of
charter money for the period in
question, the full cost of repairs to
be refunded by the owners. As
under the charter, sea risks were
to be met by the owners.

CAPTAIN SHOT.

TRAGEDY ABOARD DUTCH
TANKER.

Found dead in his cabin on Tues-
day at 6 p.m., the Master of the
Dutch tanker, "Selsene," Captain W.
Zeylemaker is thought to have com-
mitted suicide. He had suffered
from ill-health for some time.
Gun shot wounds were found to be
the cause of his death, and the
fact that a revolver was found lying
beside the deceased points to
suicide.

The vessel was originally bound
from Singapore to Kobe, but when
news of the tragedy was passed on
to Singapore, orders were given
for her to enter Hong Kong, where
she was brought in under the com-
mand of the Chief Officer, Mr. F. J.
Jager, yesterday morning at 11
a.m.

The deceased is of Dutch na-
tionality, and was very popular
with the other members of the
crews. The funeral will take place
this afternoon.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

The Australian flagship "Austra-
lia" has been completed and com-
missioned, but it is not planned to
send her out until well on in the
summer, by which time the "Can-
berra," which is very rapidly ap-
proaching completion, will be ready
to accompany her unless unforeseen
circumstances prevent it. These
two ships differ in minor details
from their sisters of the British
Kent class, but it has been possible
to complete them more quickly by
working-in the lessons that were
learned in the British ships, and
making the necessary alterations
while they were still in the fitting-
out stage. By the time these
ships pass through the Mediter-
ranean it is hoped that the very
considerable repairs that have had
to be carried out in the Oxley, and
Otway will have been completed,
and it will be possible for the ships
to finish their journey together.
This has been in the minds of the
authorities for some time, but the
Australian people were anxious to
see something of their new Navy
as quickly as possible, and it was
finally decided to send on the sub-
marines as they were ready. It
will, of course, make a very much
greater impression in Australia if
the whole fleet comes out at one
time, and as the people are by no
means unanimous in their en-
thusiasm for naval matters, the
impression is of considerable im-
portance. It will also give the
officers and men very useful lessons
in handling the ships in company.
The seamen who came over in the
"Melbourne" to commission the
"Australia" have made an excellent
impression in London by their
smart appearance and behaviour.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.V.
"Peru" are reminded to take
delivery of their goods which will
be subject to rent after June 12.

The Imperial Airways' aero-
plane, which flew from Paris to
London, a distance of
225 miles, accomplished the jour-
ney in 100 minutes. The ma-
chine's total complement of pas-
sengers is 22, but it was not full.
When fully laden the weight
would be eight tons. The
scheduled time for the trip is 2 1/2
hours.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

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AND
BUNKERSPOWER
HOUSE,
TUGS &
LOCOS

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

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Agents:—DODWELL & CO., LTD., Hong Kong.

DODWELL-CASTLE LINE.

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T.M.V. "GREYSTOKE CASTLE"

Sailing on the 29th June, 1928.

For Freight and Particulars, Apply to

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Agents.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING IN 1927.

The "Deschimag" Report.

The report of the Deutsche
Schiffbau und Maschinenbau-Aktien-
Gesellschaft ("Deschimag") for
1927 states that the year brought
the company an ample supply of
orders, so far as number was con-
cerned, but as a result of the severe
competition in the shipbuilding
industry, mentioned in the previous
year's report, and still prevailing,
the prices were not satisfactory.
In the second half of the year, brisk
business was done in Bauer-Wach
system turbines. Ships equipped
with turbines of this system had
fully proved their utility, and the
system aroused considerable in-
terest abroad, so that the company
had recently been in a position to
grant licences.

The Deschimag has also taken an
interest in the patents of the
"Maier" form of hull, and has al-
ready received several orders for
vessels of this type. The models
of the ships which are to be built
are being thoroughly tested in the
experimental tanks at Hamburg and
Berlin, and the results so far have
been very satisfactory. The first
of these ships will be completed and
delivered in the course of the
summer, when it will be possible
to establish practical results.

In the distribution of the avail-
able contracts, the report proceeds,
it was hardly possible to allocate
sufficient to the Statin Vulkan to
avoid incurring a loss on working,
and the directors now have under
consideration the question of closing
that branch.

The work completed during the
year under report included one
passenger steamer, seven cargo
steamers, two motor freighters,
three motor tankers, one tourist
steamer, one fishing steamer, one
training ship, one bucket dredger,
and one ferry steamer, with a total
deadweight of 120,000 tons.

The company has still in hand the
express steamer "Bremen" for the
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, 14
cargo steamers, and one motor pas-
senger steamer, representing a total
of about 180,000 tons. In addition
to these the company has also re-
ceived a number of contracts for
new construction, so that plenty
of work is available for the im-
mediate future.

During the current year the com-
pany has secured a majority share-
holding in the following companies:
—G. Seebeck, A.-G. Wesermünde;
Nucke and Co., A.-G., Stettin;
A.-G. Neptun, Rostock. The direc-
tors made these acquisitions in the
conviction that the control of these
undertakings was necessary for the
success of the company's efforts to
create better conditions in the ship-
building industry.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Santha" will
leave Amoy in this port in the
afternoon and is due here to-mor-
row.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Canada" arrived at Manila on June
7 at 7 a.m., leaves Manila to-day
at 4 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong
on Monday at 6 a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Asia" from Hong Kong on May 30
left Yokohama on June 7 at 3 p.m.,
and is due at Vancouver on June
16.

The M/V "Agra" (Swedish East
Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Antwerp on
May 7, and is due here on or about
June 16.

The M/V "Delhi" (Swedish East
Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Hamburg
on May 18, and is due here on or
about June 17.

CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazar-
dous and/or extra hazardous Go-
downs of The Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the godowns,
and all goods remaining undeliver-
ed after the 11th inst., will be
subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 26th
inst., or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be examined
on the 8th inst., at 10
a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 4th June, 1928.

A new ships' davit has been
patented by the Teeside Bridge
and Engineering Co., Middles-
brough. The apparatus will low-
er a boat on an even keel. It is
termed the "Insided" Davit, and
will possibly be demonstrated
shortly before prominent men in
the shipping world at Smith's
Docks, South Bank.

A married Chinese woman yester-
day attempted suicide by self-
administering an overdose of
opium. She was removed to the
Government Civil Hospital by her
husband.



"Do I think I'm going to have a good trip and a
good time? Why, my dear, your question is quite
out of order. I'm traveling on the President
Liners and that should be sufficient to dispel
any concern you might have about my comfort
or time hanging heavily on my hands. May I
suggest that you try the President Liners and
learn what traveling really is!"

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles

The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Pierce ... June 19th 10 a.m.

Pres. Taft ... July 3rd

Pres. Jefferson ... July 17th

Pres. Lincoln ... July 31st

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct

connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines

across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Suez, Colon, San Canal, Alexandria

Neples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Hayes ... June 17th 8 a.m.

Pres. Polk ... July 1st 8 a.m.

Pres. Adams ... July 15th 8 a.m.

Pres. Garrison ... Aug. 12th 8 a.m.

Pres. Monroe ... Aug. 26th 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Pierce ... June 9th 6 p.m.

Pres. Taft ... June 23rd 6 p.m.

Pres. Hayes ... June 17th 8 a.m.

Pres. Polk ... July 1st 8 a.m.

Pres. Adams ... July 15th 8 a.m.

Pres. Garrison ... Aug. 12th 8 a.m.

Pres. Monroe ... Aug. 26th 8 a.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor

Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795

Cable Address "Dollar"

CANTON BRANCH—304 Ka Naam Tong Building.

American Mail Line

and

Dollar Steamship Line

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and

IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed.

We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can

accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 64, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong, Tel. Central No. 459.

Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Tel. Kowloon No. 2.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

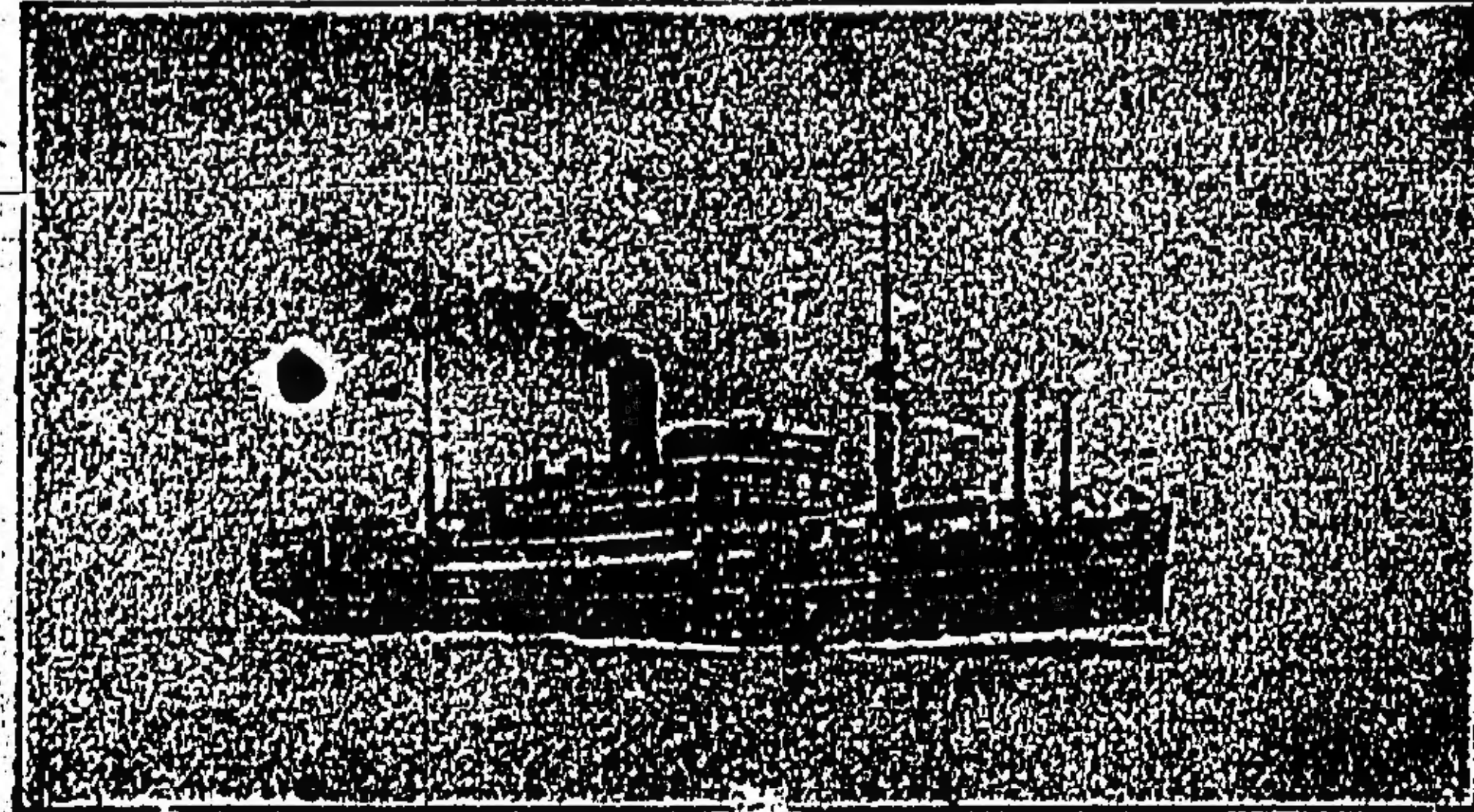
Codes Used: A.I., A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition;

Western Union and Watkins.

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ELECTRICIANS.



S.S. "TAIPING"

Speed 14.77 L.H.P. 4090 D.V. 4215 tons.

Built and engined by the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

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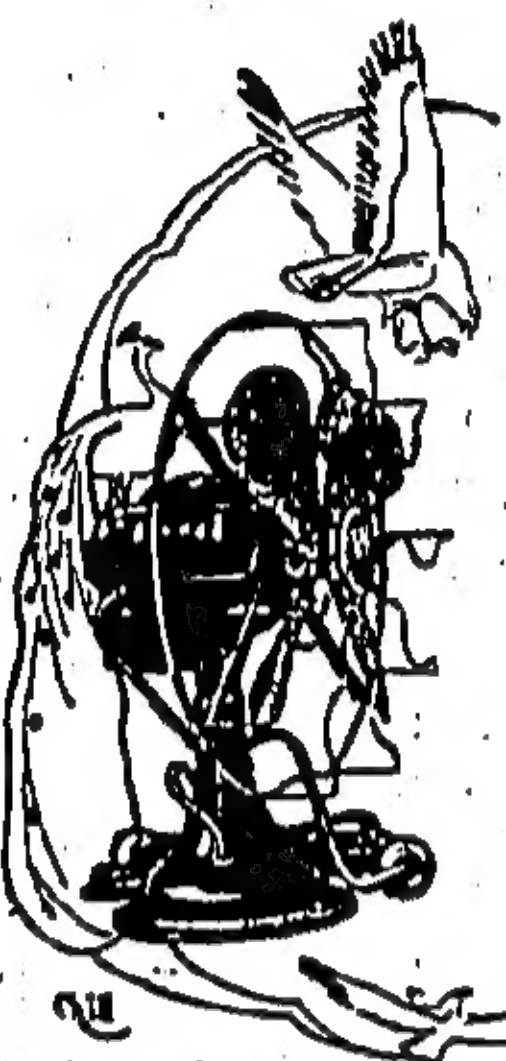
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Hong Kong, Saturday, June 9, 1928.

H.C.—His Column.

I am told that Local Billiards' none of the local Championship Clubs is anxious about taking charge of the open billiards championship this year. Some Clubs, of course, have not the facilities; others, it seems, do not like the idea of throwing their premises open to non-members, as they would have to do if they conducted the championship. "All these excuses, however, constitute no solid reason why there should not be a contest this year. Why not hold it at one of the Hotels, and in this connection I have been asked to advance the claims of the Palace Hotel. Here there is a championship-sized table and another is on order. I am informed that the management would be willing to convert the spacious dining room into a billiard room and remove the chow chamber upstairs. If this was done there would be ample room for the running of the championship. What about it, ye billiardists?"

I really think we should find a "gild woman" invited for friend "Wullie" Kay, for twice within a short while has he in public bemoaned his bachelor fate. The first occasion was Burns' Night, when he toasted the ladies; the second occasion was young Robert Ho Tung's wedding during the week when our martyr to single blessedness, toasted the bridesmaids. What are we going to do about it? Suggestions received care of this office.

I referred last week Fooling the in my usual mild Navy manner to the heat any of one of our man-o-war in coming to grips with the pirates aboard the

"Teau." Now I can understand why, if what I am told is correct, which I think it is. It appears that this same vessel, in the course of a few days, was twice fooled within our local three miles limit in the vicinity of Bias Bay. There is the instance of the freighter which was well in to shore when challenged by the Navy. She refused to reply in the International Code and a shot was put somewhere in front of her. Then she declined to answer questions, and by this time the vessels, coastal and Naval, were within hailing distance.

"Who and what in the name of the Saints are you?" demanded the bloke on watch. Then he got a good look at the skipper on the bridge of the freighter. "English, eh?" he went on.

"No," came the reply. "Scotch."

All the Navy could reply was to tell him to get out into deep water and stay there.

Which shows you how Chased A careful you have to be, Gunboat. Take another instance, one, which I may have mentioned before in these fragments. A Naval wireless happened to be returning to Hong Kong from evening exercises when she spotted a vessel, without lights, making into Bias Bay. It was then dark, you must understand. Our ship pushed a gentle reminder across the other's bows and chased her, meanwhile training a couple of pieces of useful artillery on her. Just about the time that a serious shot was due, the mystery boat thought fit to put on a few lights. Then it was seen that the British Navy was chasing a Chinese gunboat, also on pirate patrol!

Really, though, I should not be relating these yarns in this column, because when you are charged seven shillings and sixpence for a book full of these and like ramblings you will feel that you have been done in the eye.

I cannot too heartily Poesies, commend the practice adopted at Home of carrying posies into courts of law during the summer months, from May to September. This custom originated more than a century ago as a protection against jail fever, which was prevalent in those days. Throughout the summer judges and court officials walk in with bunches of sweet smelling flowers and herbs. Right here in Hong Kong, the procedure should at once be adopted, particularly in the police courts, where smells are as overpowering as they are varied. I would also like to see good, old-fashioned posies carrying in the Summary Court when especially offensive litigants are performing.

We must all be pleased All to learn that Mayor Pleased—Lam Wen-ko of Canton intends to open a home for beggars in the Kwangtung capital. He maintains that according to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three People Principles," the livelihood of the people is an important factor in national welfare, and as Canton is "the revolutionary base of the nation," municipal affairs should be modernised so that the capital may become a model city. Well, as I say, we in Hong Kong must all be pleased to learn about the scheme. We have so many beggars we can give Mayor Lam.

A young lady has "Embracery," just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division for "embracery." No, dear reader, I am not going to recite another Hyde Park story. It is simply the tale of a Dublin girl who tried to "get at" a jury on behalf of certain prisoners. "Embracery" is a legal term covering an attempt to influence a court or jury corruptly by promises, entreaties, money, entertainments, threats, or other improper inducements. So now you know.

There is a man in Hong Should. Kong who should go Go Far. far. And if he does go far he will have to thank, more than anyone else, including himself, his wife. For she is determined he shall go far. Her ambition—so I am told—is to see her husband the *taipan* of the firm which employs him, and herself and family living on the Peak. She is preparing for it, and has been since she came out from home and started married life in Kowloon—but that is all forgotten. She now lives in an out-of-the-way place and doesn't mix much. She is so afraid of meeting the wrong kind of peoples you know. In her retreat—the yarn comes to me—daily she rehearses what she will do and what she will say when they are living on the heights.

A laudable ambition, as Two all will agree. But I can see two snags in the way of its satisfaction. Firstly, "hubby" shows no pronounced desire to be *taipan* and live on the Peak; he is a good-natured, hard-working fellow, and I really doubt whether he considers he could fill the role. Secondly, the *taipan* in question shows no signs of obligingly passing out for years and years and years. Which is a pity, so far as the lady is concerned, isn't it?

I see in the shipping A Famous papers constant references to the "Cutty Sark," the famous old tea clipper, now in honourable retirement. But what about her almost as famous sister, the "Thermopylae"? Where is she these days? When she passed from under the flag of the Aberdeen Line she went, I understand, to Victoria, B.C. registration and, barque rigged, was used for carrying rice and flour for a Montreal concern to and from the East. Her Blue nose skipper was one Digby, out of Nova Scotia. After that she was sold to the Portuguese Government as a training ship. If she is not broken up I would suggest that our Macao friends bring the old "Thermopylae" to local waters. Such a trip to scenes so well known in the past might put new life in her timbers and, indeed, buck her up considerably. Those of us who love these old square-riggers and remember the days when there was a larboard watch would, I am sure, be glad to see her.

Padre Waldegrave Good Work, has made a good job Brothers, of his report on the Missions to Seamen in Hong Kong during 1927. Not only has he drawn up an interesting statement, which has already appeared in *The China Mail*, he has also supplied a number of useful statistics. I learn, for instance, that 26,223 beds were occupied at the Seamen's Institute during the year under record, that 113 social events were arranged for the men, and that 5,810 seamen took advantage of them and at-

tondged. It is also worth knowing that 1,280 visits were paid to ships during the year and that the Chaplain took over twenty Services aboard H.M. Ships. Good work, brothers, good work.

How little that is Old Stunts, new really happens. Sir Cecil Clementi has been advocating an extension of the Kowloon-Canton railway; in 1859 Sir MacDonald Stephenson put before the local Chamber of Commerce a scheme for connecting Calcutta, Hong Kong and Peking by railway. Sir Robert and his silk worms invaded Wembley; sixty-seven years or so ago arrangements were being made to get the commerce and interests of the Colony worthily represented at the Crystal Palace Exhibition. Dr. Koch and Mr. Braga are agitating for sanitation reform; in 1803 our first Sanitary Commissioner, appointed by Sir H. Robinson, became the object of much ridicule when they offered a prize of \$400 for the best scheme for the drainage of the central district, without, by the way, fixing a limit to the expenditure on such scheme. Cannot we think of something new?

Diligent readers of this Why column will recall the Object? effective manner in which I disposed of a correspondent who attempted to take me to task for using a split infinitive when no split infinitive was used. Now it is my sad duty as effectively to dispose of another correspondent. He objects to the use of the word "says" and its relatives, preferring "states" and "writes." Why on earth should be object? These paragraphs are in the main dictated—I do not "state" them or "write" them. By other hands they are typewritten, linotyped, corrected in the proof, arranged in order, placed on the presses, printed, and distributed to the reader. Next critic, please.

Some personal interest attaches to a digression Brother, in the course of last Sunday evening's sermon in Union Church, Kowloon. I am informed. In illustration of his opening study of the Psalms, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston brought into the pulpit a printed copy of the Hebrew Bible, and an inscription inside the cover led him to mention that the volume had been presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society to his brother, the late Rev. G. P. Johnston and was peculiarly sacred to him on that account. Mr. Johnston's brother began his Ministry with great promise as assistant to Dr. Alexander Connell, of Regent-square Presbyterian Church, London, the premier Church in the Denomination. He worked with devotion in the Congregation and in a Mission attached to it, and, being "run down," was invited by one of the Members to spend a few days at Great Marlow, on the Thames. The following morning he went for a swim before breakfast. Two boys, sons of his host, watched him cross the river with ease and, when he was half-way back, heard him shout and saw him disappear below the surface. Knowing him an expert at swimming under water, they awaited his reappearance but he never rose and his body when found indicated that he had died of heart-failure in the act of swimming.

The Minister of Striking Object Union Church, Lesson. Kowloon, believes in an appeal to the eye as well as to the ear for, besides the Hebrew Bible above referred to, he produced a diagram to represent graphically the prominent place of the Psalms in Old Testament Revelation. The most striking object-lesson of the day, my informant says, was at the morning service, when the Sunday School was present and the force of habit was exemplified in a way that neither the children nor their seniors are likely to forget. The boys were asked if they could break a thread. Of course they could and one of the older boys, having had his hands bound by a thread, burst the bond with ease. But when the thread was given two or three turns, he only freed himself by an effort that hurt-

Mr. Johnston thereupon took a piece of thin worsted, soft and friable, and giving it thirty turns round the boy's wrists (suggesting an act repeated each day for a month) held him a helpless prisoner. After the address, Mr. D. F. Warren distributed the attendance prizes. Alistair Holland, Isabel Holland, Maisie Tilly, Dorothy Henderson and Johann Holland made perfect attendances and a number of others followed with a record almost as good.

There they were, passing Inclipting through, about half Tragedy, a dozen of them, sitting in the hotel lounge. They all got up towards dinner time and she waited for him. He talked to her while they were collecting their hats but he wished she would go along and join the other womenfolk. Perhaps, she wished so, too. Anyway, she stuck close to him, the others walking on in a party in front. She was going to Japan, so was he, so were the other folk. They had all joined the boat together and had soon chummed up. Now—well, you know what these trips out East are, don't you.

BRITISH PATENTS.

THEIR REGISTRATION IN THIS COLONY.

NEW ORDINANCE PROPOSED.

It is proposed to introduce at the next meeting of the Legislative Council an Ordinance to amend the Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance, 1925, and to make certain provisions with regard to letters patent granted under the Patents Ordinance, 1892. The short title will be the Registration of United Kingdom Patents Amendment Ordinance, 1928.

The old Ordinance was introduced on instructions of the Secretary of State to carry out recommendations of the British Empire Patent Conference, 1922, and of the Imperial Economic Conference, 1923.

Former Hardship. It provided inter alia that applications for registration in Hong Kong must be made within three years from the date of the issue of the patent in the United Kingdom. One effect of this is to make it impossible to register here patents which were issued in the United Kingdom more than three years before the commencement of the new ordinance.

The present amending ordinance proposes to relieve this hardship by providing that the time limit for making applications in Hong Kong shall, in the case of patents granted in the United Kingdom before Jan. 1, 1926, run from Dec. 31, 1925, (the day before the commencement of Ordinance No. 13 of 1925) instead of from the date of the issue of the patent in the United Kingdom.

Removing Doubt. The present amending ordinance also extends the time limit generally to five years instead of three years.

In spite of the provisions of section 12 of the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911 (Ordinance No. 31 of 1911), some doubts have been expressed as to the continuance of rights acquired under the Patents Ordinance, 1892 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1892) which was repealed by Ordinance No. 13 of 1925. In particular some doubts have been expressed as to whether the right to register assignments, conferred by section 8 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1892, still subsists. Section 3 of the present amending ordinance has been inserted in order to allay these doubts.

KNIVES & DAGGERS.

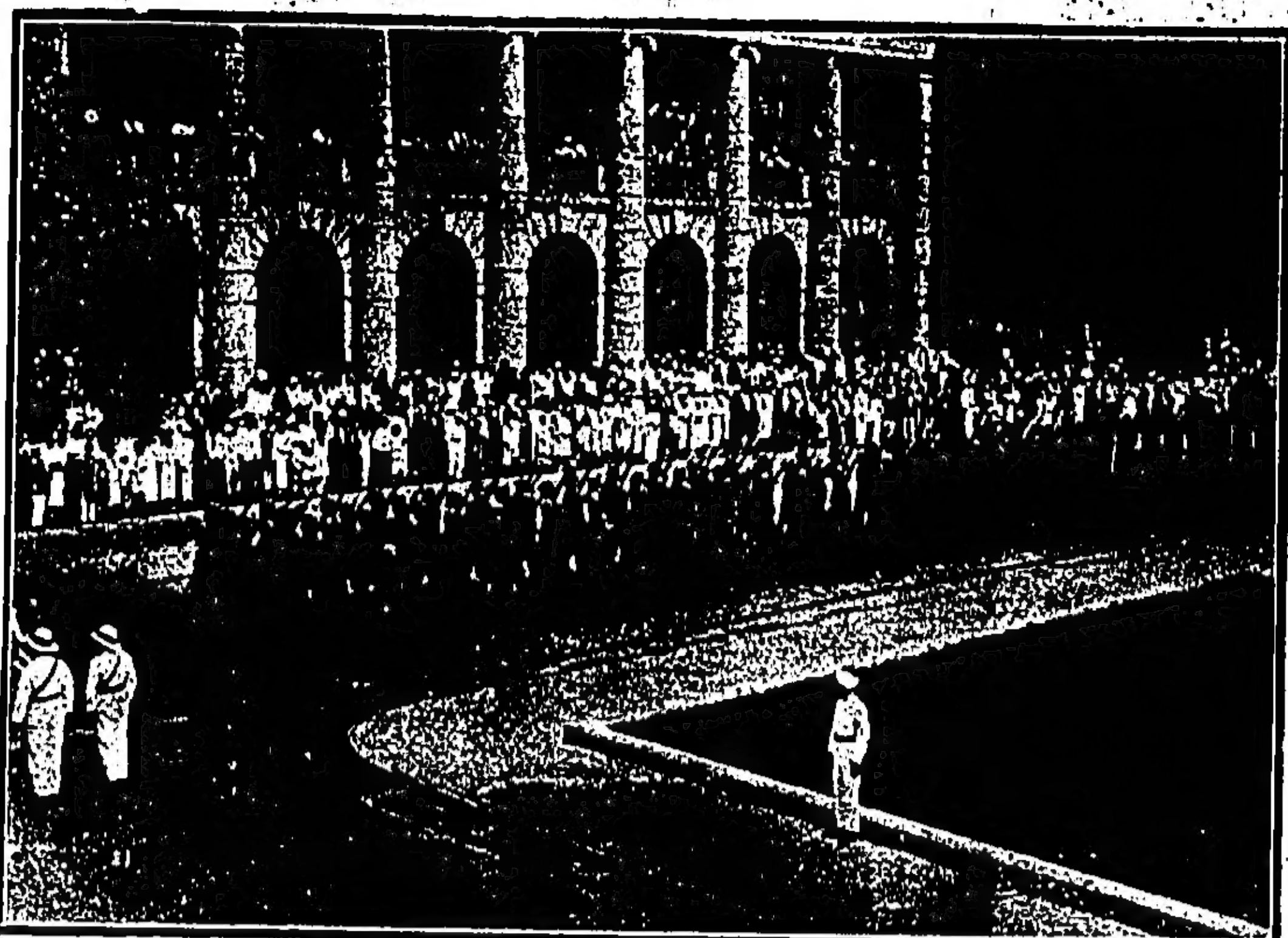
IN POSSESSION OF THREE CHINESE ARRESTED IN RAID.

THREE YEARS' "HARD"

In a raid by a party of detectives on the Yee Chan restaurant on May 28, the three men arrested were found to have knives and daggers in their possession, and one of them a coil of wire. Yesterday afternoon the men were brought before Mr. Schofield and Major C. Willson, at the Kowloon Magistracy, and charged with unlawful possession. Found "guilty," they were each sentenced to 3 years' hard labour. Sergeant Mottram was in charge of the party of detectives.

A Chinese baby about one month old, was found by the Police, at the junction of Kowloon City-road and To Kwa Wan-road, apparently abandoned. The child was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

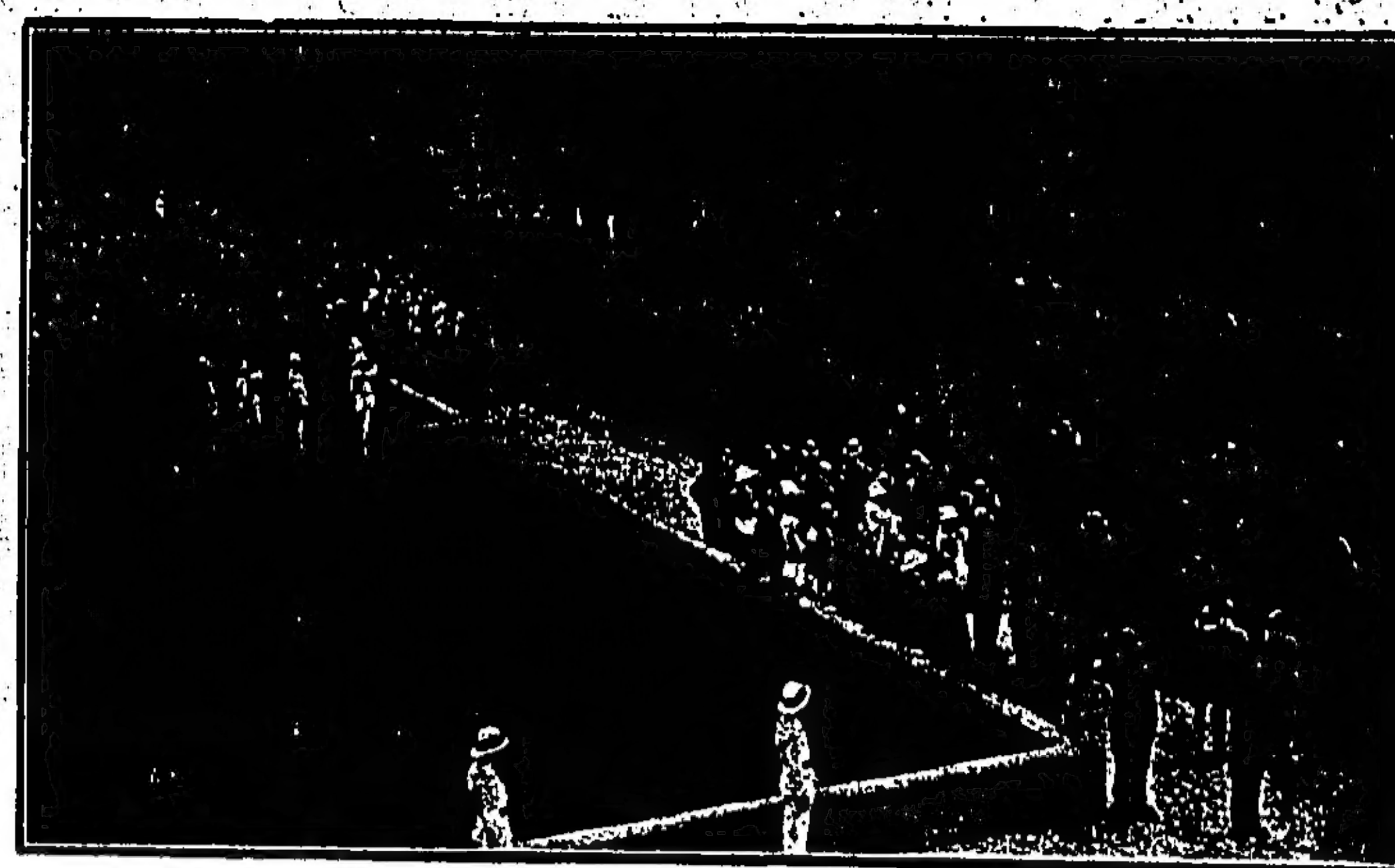
PICTURES OF LOCAL INTEREST



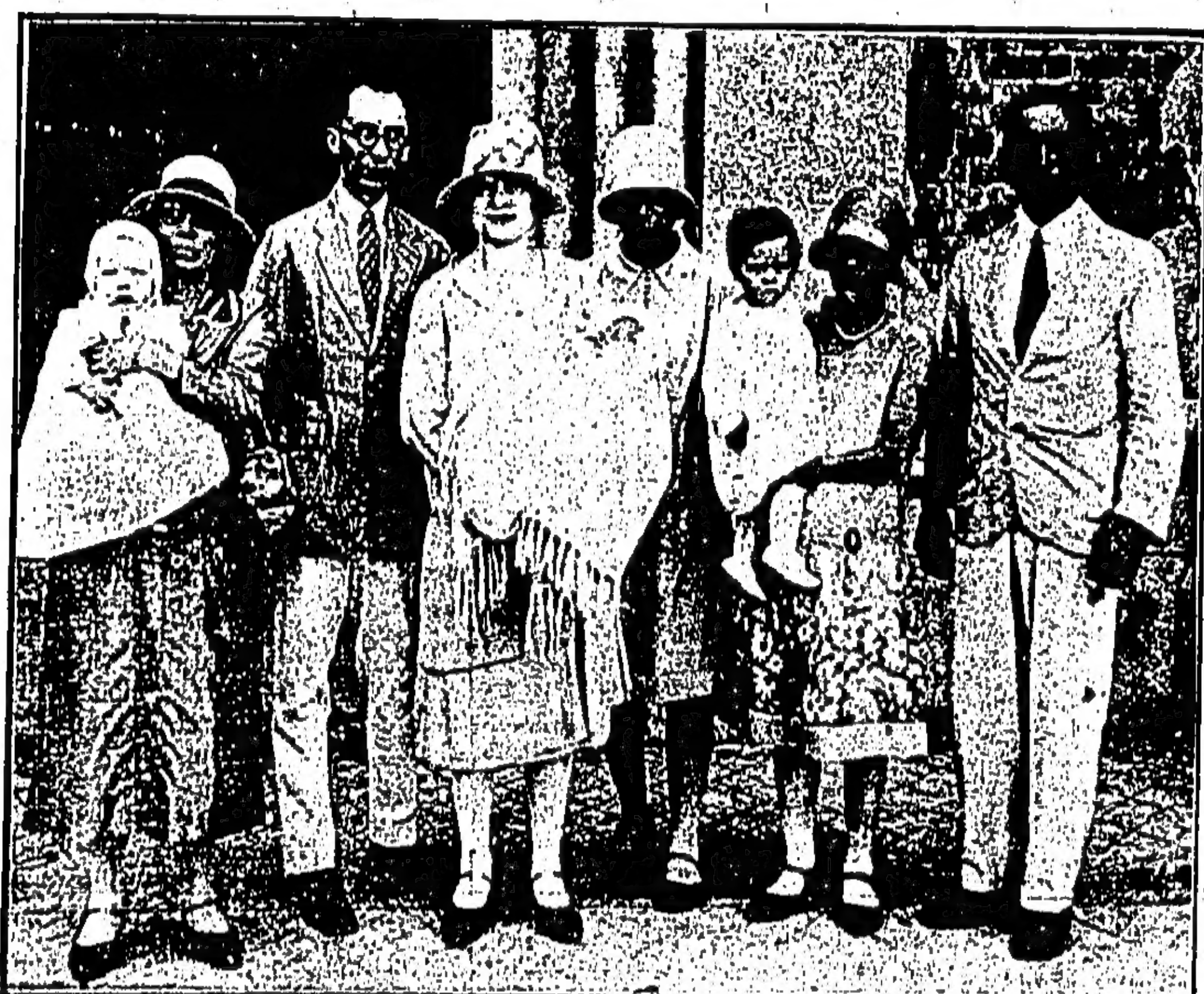
GUARD OF HONOUR.—From the 2nd Batt. Scots Guards marching between the Courts of Justice and the Cenotaph on Monday, during the King's Birthday Review.—(Welcome Studio).



2ND BATT. SCOTS GUARDS.—Firing one of the three feux-de-Jole on the birthday of H.M. the King. They were lined up on the Praya, facing the Cenotaph.—(Ying Ming).



IN THE REVIEW ON MONDAY.—The detachment from the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps marching past. The Corps' new colour is borne on the extreme right of this photo.—(Welcome Studio).



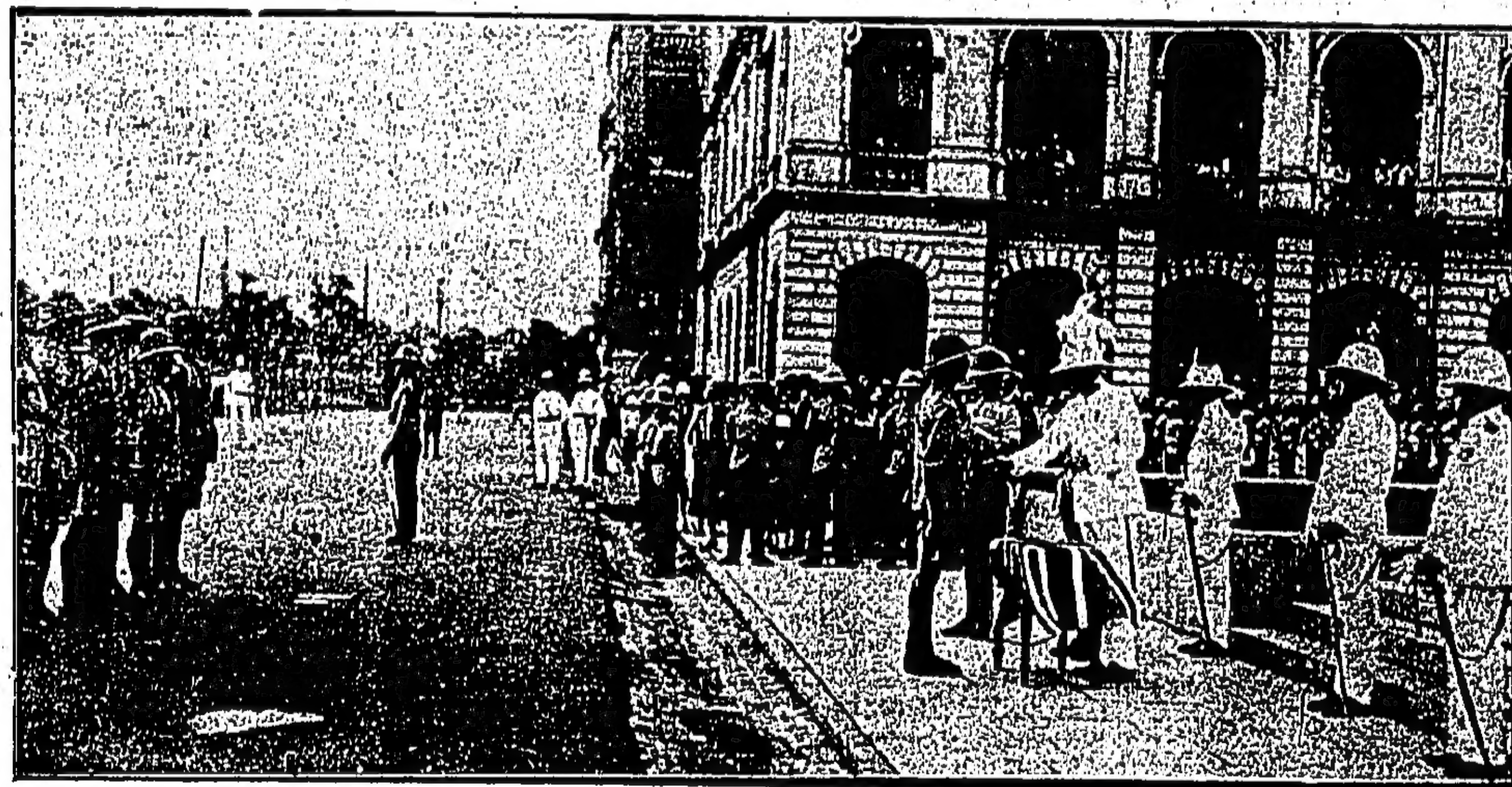
LOCAL CHRISTENING.—At the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday of Baby Dodson. Left to right: Mrs. M. F. Julian with her grandson, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. F. Julian, the latter holding the child of honour, Miss G. Julian, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dodson, the parents.—(Ying Ming).



WHOM THE KING DELIGHTETH TO HONOUR.—Dr. S. W. Tso, O.B.E., LL.D., a solicitor and member of the Sanitary Board, who figured in the King's Birthday Honours.—(A. Fong).



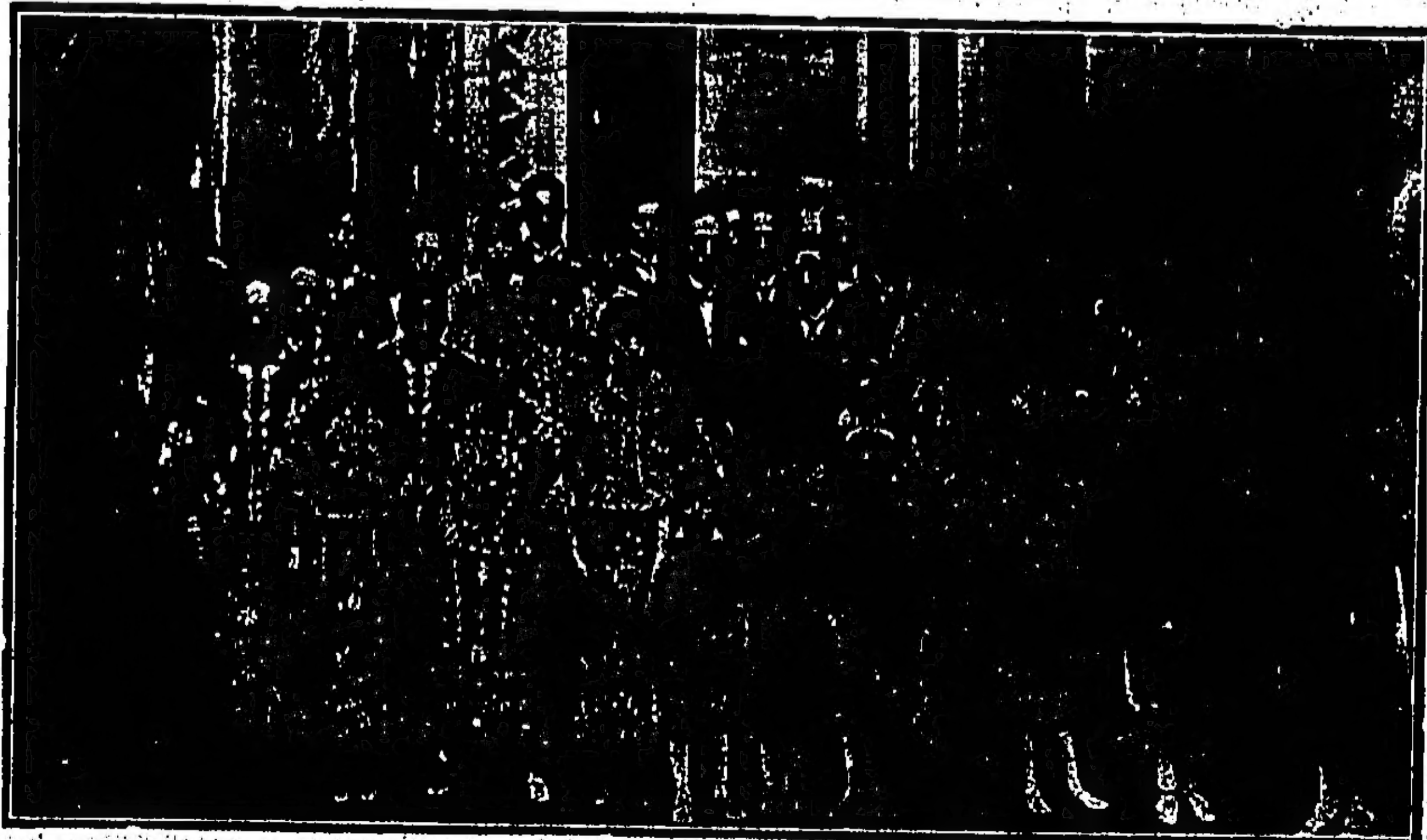
CATHEDRAL WEDDING.—Outside the Roman Catholic Cathedral on June 2, at the wedding of Mr. A. P. Castro and Miss K. G. Danenberg. Left to right: Miss Cissy Botelho (bridesmaid), the bridegroom, Mr. A. Mackenzie (sponsor for the groom), the bride, Miss W. Danenberg (bridesmaid), Dr. F. M. Graca Ozorio (sponsor for the bride) and Miss L. Lopes (bridesmaid).—(Ying Ming).



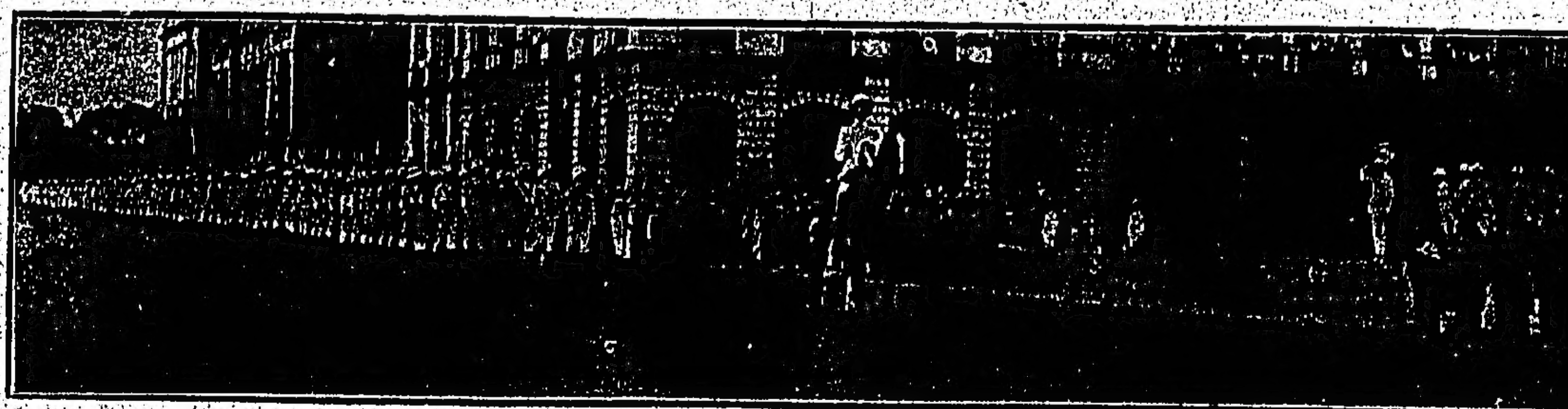
AT THE CENOTAPH.—Warrant Officers and others, on the extreme right, drawn up at the Cenotaph on the occasion of H.M. the King's Birthday on Monday to receive Long Service and Good Conduct Medals. In the centre, one of them is about to be shaken by the hand by the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G. (H.E. the Officer Administering the Government). From right to left, in white uniforms are Commodore J. L. Pearson, R.N., Major H. B. L. Dowbiggin (H.K.V.D.C. A.D.C.) and Captain A. J. L. Whyte (R.E., A.D.C.).—(Ying Ming).



ANOTHER FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—More ultra-gorgeously brocaded costumes worn by Chinese ladies at a ceremonial occasion, this, the marriage of Mr. David Kwok and Miss Ma Kam-chiu. The bridegroom is the nephew of Mr. Kwok Lok and Mr. Philip Gockchin, principals of the Wing On Co. of Shanghai and Hong Kong, respectively. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Ma Ying-piu, principal of the Sincere Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Ma Ying-piu (fourth from left in the seated row), who is closely interested in the Chinese Y.W.C.A.—(Ying Ming).



CHINESE AT ST. JOHN'S.—The group outside St. John's Cathedral on June 2, after the wedding of Mr. James Tung-sang Choy and Miss Sylvia Joyce Lau. The happy couple are seen in the right centre of the photo. Mr. Ng Sze-kwong (best man) is on the bridegroom's right. Between them is Mr. Choy Hing, principal of the Sun Co., Ltd. Between the bridegroom and bride is Mr. Lau Hey-shing, the bride's father.



KING'S BIRTHDAY REVIEW.—On the left, the 400-strong detachment from the Royal Navy, at the head of the column of route, giving the "eyes left" when passing the saluting point at the Cenotaph on Monday. Mounted on a charger, in the centre, is Commander L. H. K. Hamilton, D.S.O., of H.M.S. "Wild Swan".—(Ying Ming).

THE "MAIL'S" FASHIONS ILLUSTRATED

THE CAPE COAT IS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED

The Spring Mode Stressing Femininity Shows Novel Uses of the Cape Which Gives Lovely Lines to the Newest Models.



In mentioning coats that help to make feminine the mode for spring, it would be impossible to forget the cape coat. There is no innovation more interesting or popular than the spring coat of simple lines that features the addition of a graceful cape or swinging scarf which gives the effect of a cape.

Many of the new capes have cape sleeves, circular capes swinging from the shoulder, tiered cape effects, at the back, long, dashing swinging capes and other novel effects that distinguish the newer coats. Often the cape starts a little lower than the collar and swings from a yoke, or it may merely give the suggestion of a cape by the cut of the sleeves. The treatment of the coat which actually wears a cape or gives the appearance of a cape is so ingenious that it gives infinite variety to the mode.

The feminine motif in styles is no doubt responsible for the popularity of the cape. The general trend is towards a softer line and the cape gives this new silhouette most successfully. The cape is perhaps the outstanding feature of a feminized silhouette. Coats,

wraps and street dresses all use the cape effect and with undoubtedly smart results. Capes may be used without giving a monotonous appearance, as they may be worn long, short, small and large, and in adaptations which merely give the suggestion of a cape.

Capes, by the way, are worn by themselves as frequently as on the coat itself. They create a smart ensemble appearance when worn with a one-piece dress or a two-piece model. They are very effective in the sports ensembles. Capes of course do not necessarily confine themselves to ensemble effects but are apt to be worn alone—particularly in the evening as a wrap.

Capes do not only lend themselves successfully to the treatment of the formal where they are noted for the grace they bring, but are used even on the tailcoats.

Coats in general are most varied this season. They are seen both with and without fur. Collars, sleeves, waist and necks are all matters of importance in the spring coat and each receives a variety of treatment.

Frances Hamilton, who, in First National's "The Yellow Lily" wears some interesting street ensembles, is seen in the pictured coat which so smartly features a cape.

THE BOBBED HEAD POSSESSES A SOFTENED OUTLINE.

Although There Are Many Who Are Letting the Hair Grow Longer Bobbing is Still the Most Effective Means Towards a Smart Coiffure—Although the Effect is of Long Hair.



Hair is not what it seems to be. This is the easiest way of describing the new coiffures that are being seen everywhere. Heads that have once known bobbing are finding it increasingly difficult to accustom themselves to long hair. But, in a season where everything feminine is being worn, the head of course could not remain sharply shingled and be in keeping with the new mode for softness and femininity. Consequently there has appeared upon the horizon an altogether different hair cutting and dressing.

Curls, for instance, are seen in all sorts of places. "Curls" peep out not so demurely as in olden ways, but rather forcefully as an important part of the head dress. Curls around the forehead softening a difficult line, curls at the sides giving an effect of long hair, curls grouped softly at the nape of the neck hiding loose ends and also achieving the chignon idea. These are but a few of the uses of curls in the new coiffures. Curls softening the entire head in the manner of a baby, blessed with curling locks—this, too, is seen along with fluttering gowns of a new season.

There is a general trend, no matter how many variations there appear in clipping the hair—to wear the hair long at the sides, and train it back as if it were long. Ears are not being shown much—they are at least partly covered. A curled and generally softened coiffure frames the face and possesses the happy faculty of being kind to both irregular and large features.

The swirl is being favoured, as it gives a bobbed head the semblance of being worn long. To achieve the swirl the hair is worn longer on one side and is brushed to stay in place over the ears.

Although curls are being featured, they must be kept in their place. Waves are worn flatter than ever and generally accentuate the outline of the head in a sleeky smart manner. A new way of treating the hair is to let it grow half way and then curl it softly—just the ends—in big soft curls around the head from ear to ear.

Bobbing the front of the hair solves the problem for a good many women who then keep the back long and create a softened outline by a soft chignon at the back.

One type of coiffure that is gaining in popularity is the style of head dress with little tendrils or curls or ringlets to break the regularity of outline. And it is most charming in its informal effect. Little curls all over the front part of the head and the back

cropped short is another favourite head dress. The curled all-over effect undoubtedly will never supplant the closely clipped but softened head dress, as in most cases it does not give the air of distinction.

Hair worn long at the sides but cropped short at both front and back outline—especially when the sides are drawn softly towards the back in a femininely smart manner.

When letting the hair grow—as many are doing—there are numerous ways of achieving a smart head dress. One is to curl up the growing locks all around in a rolled-up effect. Another means is to wear combs at just the right place. Combs, by the way, are creating many interesting coiffures by the placing at just the right spot.

Billie Dove, who is wearing her hair in a decidedly feminine manner, finds that a soft, rolled up effect at the back and curls caught in an unusual manner in the front creates a smart head dress. Her coiffure is noted for its originality in the First National film "The Heart of a Foolish Girl," where she is seen wearing it in many new and interesting ways.

THE SIMPLY TAILORED COAT.

Youth's Own Model Shows Infinite Chic in Slender Lines Accentuated by New Details.



The unfurred coat that is worn for sports and general walking and shopping shows a youthful simplicity of both line and detail. The coat, in general, for the young girl has been greatly simplified, being seen mostly in tailored lines. Sports coats and those for general service being fashioned of tweeds and plain goods of the Kasha family as well as the new and novel woollens richly coloured and figured.

The straight little coats of full or three-quarter length are the favoured models for spring. Collars are generally of self material but sometimes introduce a contrast in colours and show a tailored reverse. The line of the back is generally straight and unbroken. The fitted shoulder, the sleeve which forms a part of the yoke, and the yoke, back, however, are new and interesting details.

The scarf collar is a novel feature of many of the unfurred coats. This, however, is added in a manner that in no way deprives the coat of its tailored appearance.

Belts reappear in the daytime coat and they are seen at the normal waistline. In many models the belt is the outstanding feature of the smart tweed coat for walking, sports or travelling. Belts may be in self material buckled in leather, kid or metal, or they may be in the very smart versions of kid in either wide or narrow widths.

The sleeves often denote the newness of the coat. Yola d'Avril, seen wearing a very new and very charming version of the spring sports coat in First National's "Lady Be Good," has selected a tweed coat of simple outline, the sleeves of which possess novel treatment.

beige brown, gray and black and blue.

In the sports coats for general wear no attempt is made to relate the wrap to the dress. Some are made of the inconspicuous patterns of the tweed type, but a few are shown in figured materials also of the tweed or fancy homespun. On these the collar is usually of fur—fox, badger or skunk—and manish cuffs and pockets appear on some models. The three-quarters or seven-eighths length coat is considered to be correct in both the sports and dressy styles, but the practical outing coat or raglan is more often cut full length.

A few capes are shown in both imported and domestic materials. One, three-quarters length and circular in shape, is made of beige kasha and is lined with crepe de chine in beige with brown polka dots. The cape has a round, high collar of brown fox. Another circular cape, made of tweed angora, has a fitted yoke and revers at the neck which taper toward the bottom. A slash in the material at each side provides an opening for the arm.

There are several novelties in the treatment of the neck line. In one a narrow cravat scarf is shown instead of the regulation collar of fabric or fur. In some models just received pintucks in the place of seams are used to absorb the fullness on the shoulders. They are made in yoke-form, and are set in different places in the coat by way of elaboration.

All of these novelties in wraps avoid the bizarre effects evident in the styles of two years ago.

FOOTWEAR.

A decided change has been made in the form of dressy and semi-dressy footwear. The long narrow, even pointed vamp has given way to a short vamp and a round, wide toe. In some of the sandals clude many of the dependable shapes the space at the sides leaves much "stockinged foot" in view. Scotch tweeds, homespun and mixtures, and other new weaves from American looms. Among these are several tweeds of light weight, in plain goods, stripes and open work sides, and are almost without ex-

ception trimmed with a buckle, ornament or bow. The buckles are larger than ever, and cut steel is considered most chic. Saucy little bows of grosgrain ribbon are shown on some of the black pumps, and beautiful buckles of finely wrought bronze are used on brown, bronze and beige shoes.

Different leathers are combined in a number of interesting ways. The new fashion of trimming suede with fine-grained reptile skins and vice-versa is charming. One sandal of beige suede has about its edge a narrow band of lizard skin dyed in the same shade. The same idea is copied in gray all in one tone, in olive brown and in taupe, and is carried out in two colours in some striking models. In these black patent leather is used to trim a shoe of light-coloured kid or suede, and some swaggy French pumps are made with quarters of calf-au-lait kid and vamps of black patent leather. An eccentric shoe of gray suede reflects the modernistic tendency with a vamp on which black patent leather covers one side obliquely and also covers the heels.

Shoes that are designed for afternoon are displayed in satin, suede and soft kid to match or tone in with the new shades of honey, rose beige, parchment and fawn shown in so many of the latest gowns and ensembles. The keynote of the costume is seen in the details of footwear. Fawn-coloured kid pumps are ornamented with dull gilt buckles in a shade that is to match that of the necklace and bracelets. Gray suede colonials have large buckles to go with silver jewellery, and among the novelties are Napoleon blue kid sandals trimmed with small bows of gray grosgrain ribbon.

Evening shoes are delicate in the light tones, and elegant in the richer colours. Silver and the opalescent evening shades in kid, and all colours in velvet, satin, grosgrain and crepe de chine, are shown to be included in the latest ensembles. Old brocade, tapestry and petit point are cleverly used by the Paris shoemakers for elaborate evening and afternoon wear. Among the novelties for summer are pumps and sandals made of cloth and calfskin in light colours which are said to be washable.

SPRING STYLES for BOYS show GROWN-UP SMARTNESS



Youngsters who are smart sartorially as well as scholastically will be pleased with the dapper attire that is destined to be popular this Spring. Suit colours will be medium-light and light, reflecting the brightness of the season. Cassimeres and tweeds will be the most popular fabrics, with tweeds not far in arrears.

Blue chevrons will surely be good; the same material in a diamond-weave and in herringbones will find plenty of favour likewise. Brown Shades Popular.

In hue the various shades and grades of brown will prevail. One manufacturer asserted that seven out of ten of his Spring Suit orders were for this colour. Excepting for reddish-browns, however, the general tenor of the colour range will be light, as stated above. Tans—yellow tans, in particular—will find favour.

Suit Models.

In general Suits from sizes 6 to 13 will have golf pants, and 14 to 18, long trousers. There will be few of the two-pants Suits with one long and one short pair of pants. Most Suits will have two buttons and peak lapels in the single-breasted style. The blues will be mainly double-breasted with three buttons in sizes 2 to 11. The few double-breasted vests that will be sold will be found in the cadet Suits (sizes 13 to 18) with six buttons.

As to Topcoats.

Redolent of vernal gaiety will the Topcoats be, running to light colours and plaids principally. Tans and grays will be the colours as usual. While most of the Topcoats will be of medium weight, the light but relatively warm camel's hair coat will surely find

favour. The latter is found in sizes 1 to 18. For the juvenile—sizes 1 to 8—the reefer coats of blue chevrot will be the naval emblem, double-breasted effect, and brass buttons will sell big, it is freely predicted.

From sizes 12 to 18 the single-breasted Topcoat with three buttons, notch lapels, and set-in sleeves will be noticeably popular.

—And Odd Pants.

Mothers with the economy instinct will buy their progeny odd pants as usual. Plus fours will be light of hue and fancy in pattern in sizes 10 to 18.

For sizes 2 to 8 the "flapper pants" with the short cut, wide bottom, and belt to match is prescribed by many. One other item that is increasingly popular is the blue flannel double-breasted sport coat, just the thing for Spring outdoor wear.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

Paris.—In the new dresses that designers are just beginning to show the one-piece silhouette appears to dominate in both afternoon and evening models. This silhouette as a rule favours the semi-fitted bodices and very often the slightly raised waist line, making it, all in all a very difficult style for those who go uncorseted. But corsetiers have been quick to catch on, and there is now in the shops a wide range of corsets ready to fit the needs of all.

In addition to new trends in corset designs, materials are playing an important part. The finest and sheerest materials are now introduced in sets for dancing, and in combinations and girdles. Silks and crepes, as well as heavy satin and brocades, are also used in models for both slim and stout figures. Colours are confined to the pastel shades of rose, coral, apricot and green, as well as, of course, flesh pink.

Garter girdles are no longer confined to the simple negligee types that were nothing more than a wide band or belt about the waistline. They are now made with elastic side sections connecting short front and back panels. The styles include tailored and sports models, as well as very fancy ones for evening. The first two are made with satin, brocade, crepe and poplin panels, while the others have a great deal of lace, net and

ribbon, either forming parts of or again making the entire panels.

A new dress-making house which is enjoying its first season in the Champs-Elyées district is that of Mme. Josette Ravel, who is showing a collection which is eminently Parisian in character, the smartness of the models depending, not on elaborate embroidery or furbelows, but on the excellent workmanship and careful study of line and detail. While the models include gowns and coats for all occasions, the plain, street frocks of which we have been speaking are particularly interesting because of their youthfulness and simplicity. There is one in beige rep with a plain, straight back and an original triangular arrangement of the material held by big beige bows buttons at the front. A coat-frock in navy-blue rep is embroidered around the bottom and up the surplice front with a narrow pointed band of fine white braid with a big V-shape arrangement of narrow bands of braid at the back. A charming frock of gray changeable flammage, very simply made, with diagonal tuckings, has folds of pink at the neck and a pink buckle holding the drapery at the side.

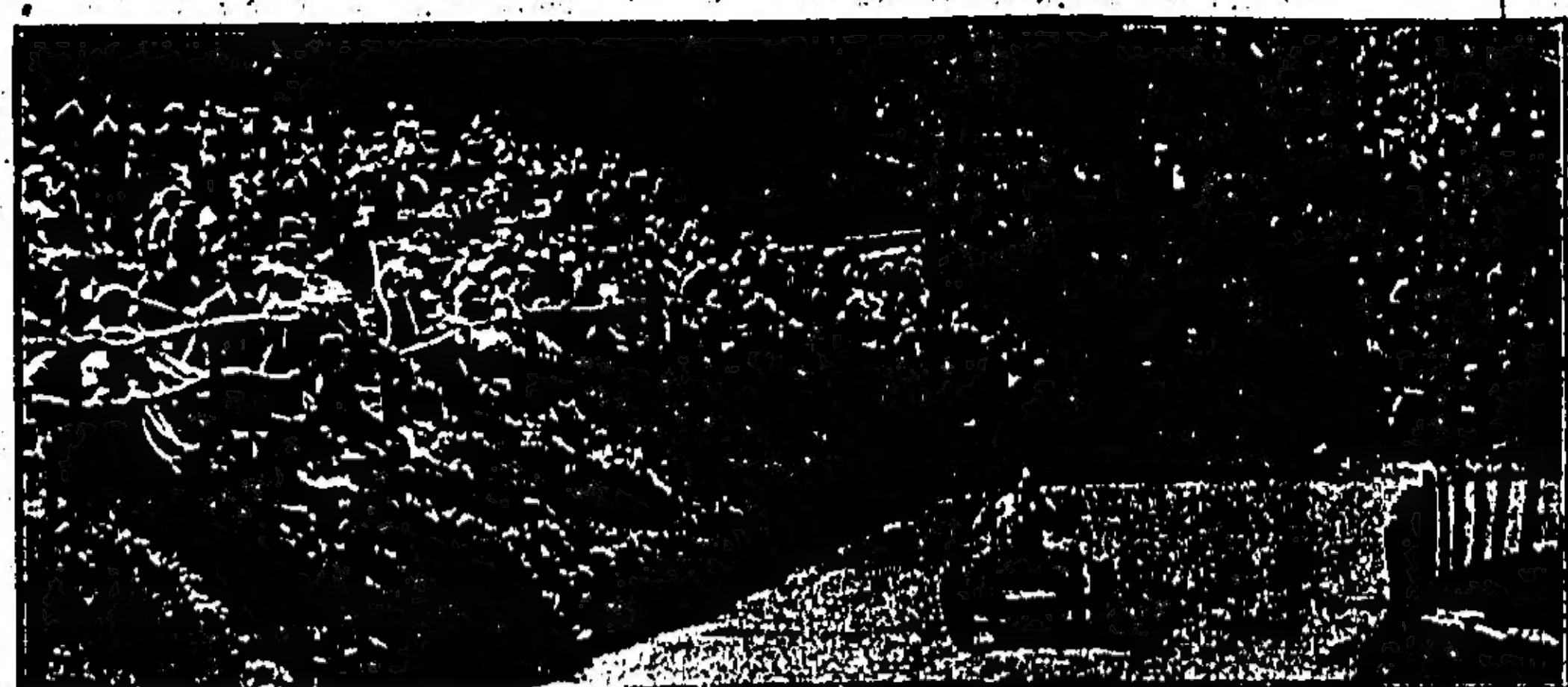
Sports Coats.

Sports coats are distinctive this season, especially in the variety of fabrics they present. These include many of the dependable shapes the space at the sides leaves much "stockinged foot" in view. Scotch tweeds, homespun and mixtures, and other new weaves from American looms. Among these are several tweeds of light weight, in plain goods, stripes and open work sides, and are almost without ex-

OUR HOMESIDE PICTURE SERVICE.



H. H. AGA KHAN'S "BULAND" (M. Beary up).—(Sport and General).



THE MIDLAND AUTOMOBILE CLUB held an amateur open hill climb at Shelsley Walsh, Worcs., on May 5, in which many competitors, including women, participated. The cars had to climb the hill twice, covering a course of 1,000 yards, the best time to count. A good crowd watched this event which took place amidst picturesque surroundings. B. H. Davenport is seen breaking his own record of 47.4/6 seconds by one second in a "Frazer Nash" 11.9 h.p., in the event for Cars of Unlimited Capacity.—(Sport and General).



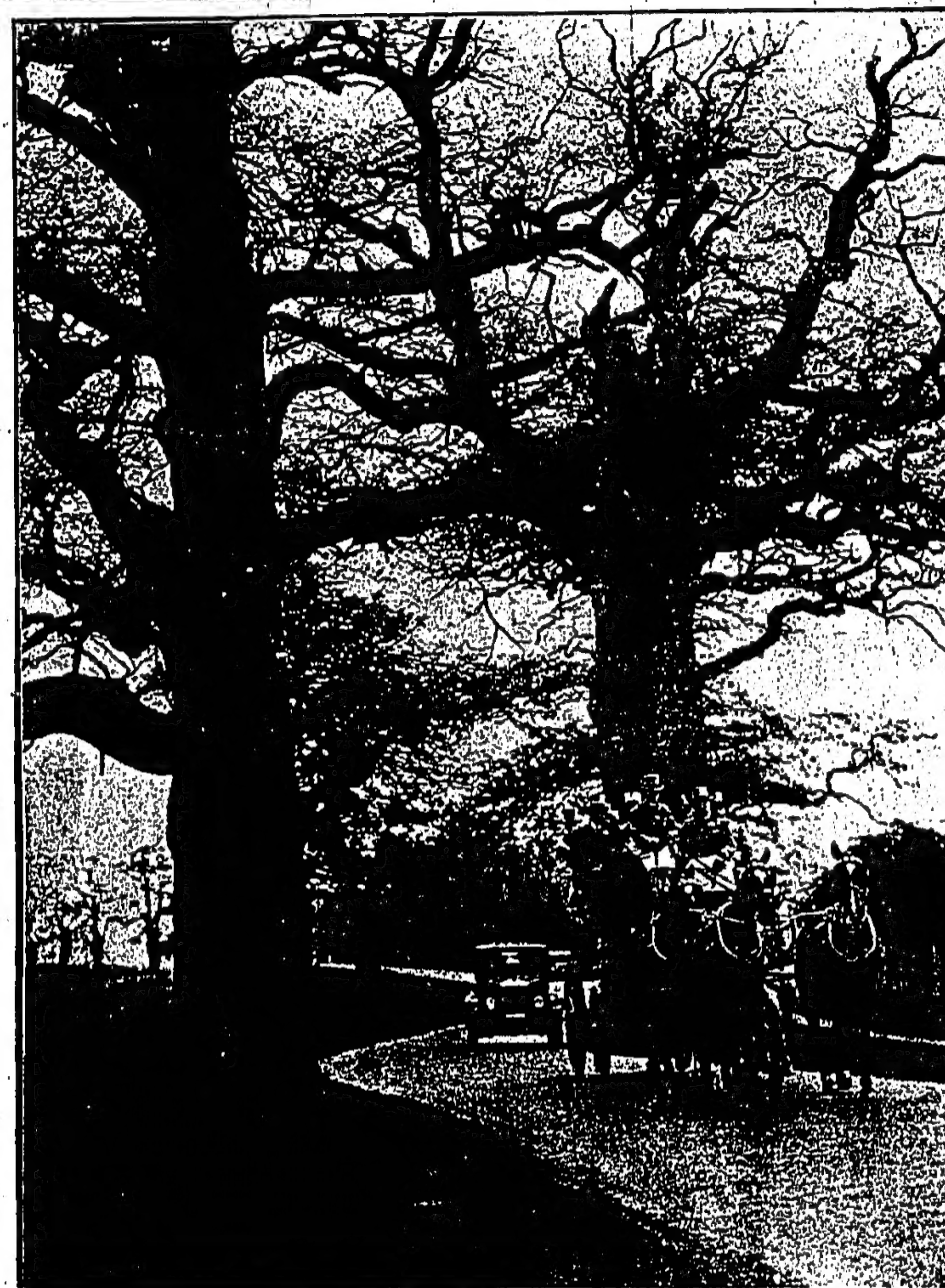
OPENING OF THE FIRST CLASS CRICKET SEASON IN LONDON.—May 2. M.C.C. v. Surrey at the famous Lords ground, noted for cricket all the world over. N. Haig (M.C.C.) gives a hard chance at short leg off P. G. H. Fender (Surrey), but is missed.—(Sport and General).



A SMART "REVILLE" ENSEMBLE.—This delightful afternoon ensemble of burgundy coloured satin, displayed by the famous London House of Reville, depicts that essential "chic" for which Reville is famed. Handkerchief revers, huge soft fur cuffs, the still popular cross-over fastening held in place by the left hand, and a simple hat to tone, complete a distinguished looking ensemble.—(Sport and General).



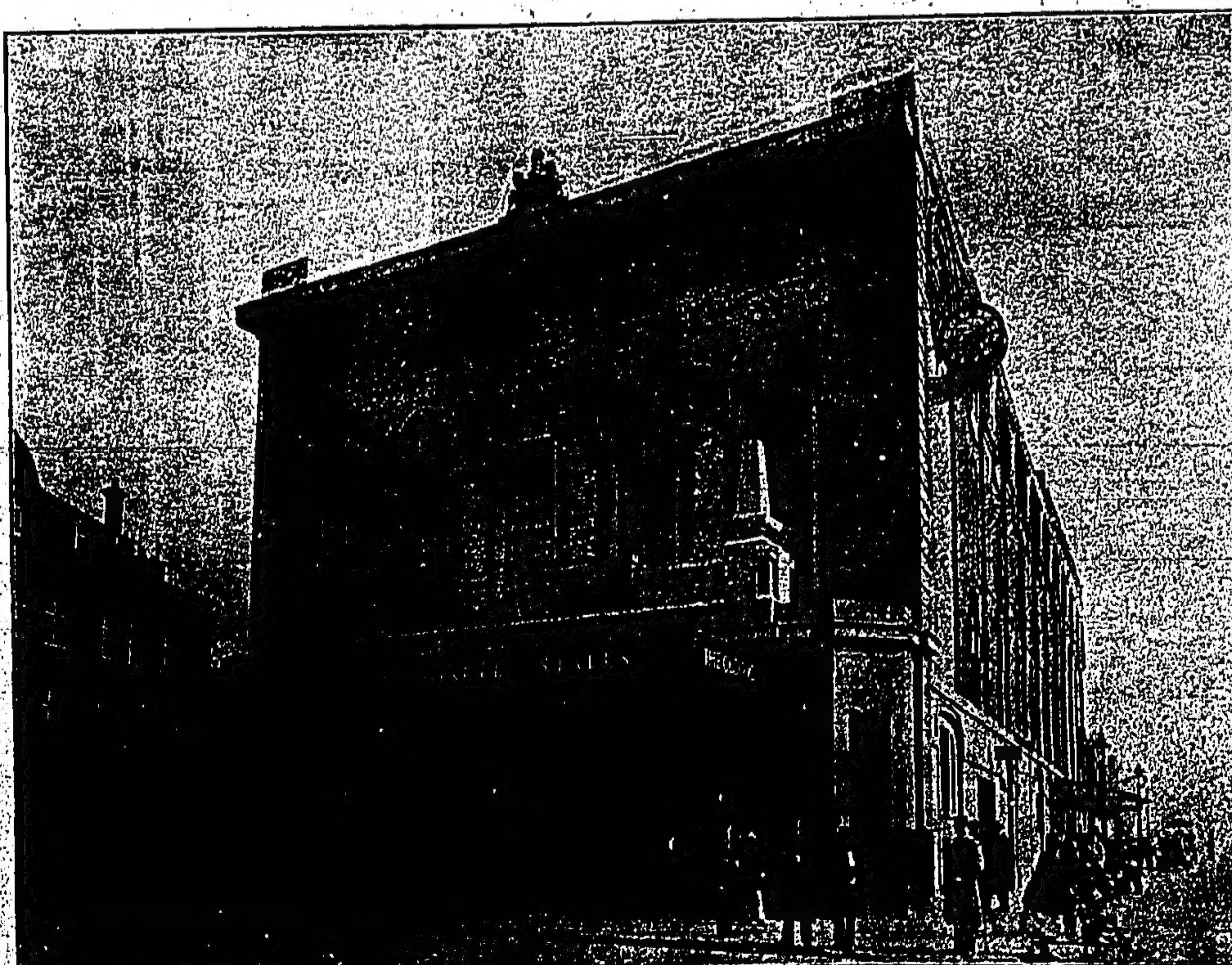
NEW BILLIARDS CHAMPION.—J. Davis beats T. Newman. The young Chesterfield player, Joe Davis, deprived Tom Newman of the Championship title which he had won upon six occasions. (Sport and General).



OPENING OF THE LONDON COACHING SEASON.—May 1. A delightful old-time way of seeing England's beauty spots. Mr. Bertram Mills' famous "Old Berkeley" coach opens the daily coaching run from the Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly to Burford Bridge, Surrey, and back.—(Sport and General).



A QUIANT "OLD ENGLYSHE FAYRE" AND PAGEANT OF EMPIRE was opened by the Lord Mayor of London at the Alexandra Palace, London, on May 5, in aid of the Alexandra Palace organ.—A memorial to the late Queen Alexandra. The Hall had been transformed into a facsimile of the kind of fair held in England in past centuries.—(Sport and General).



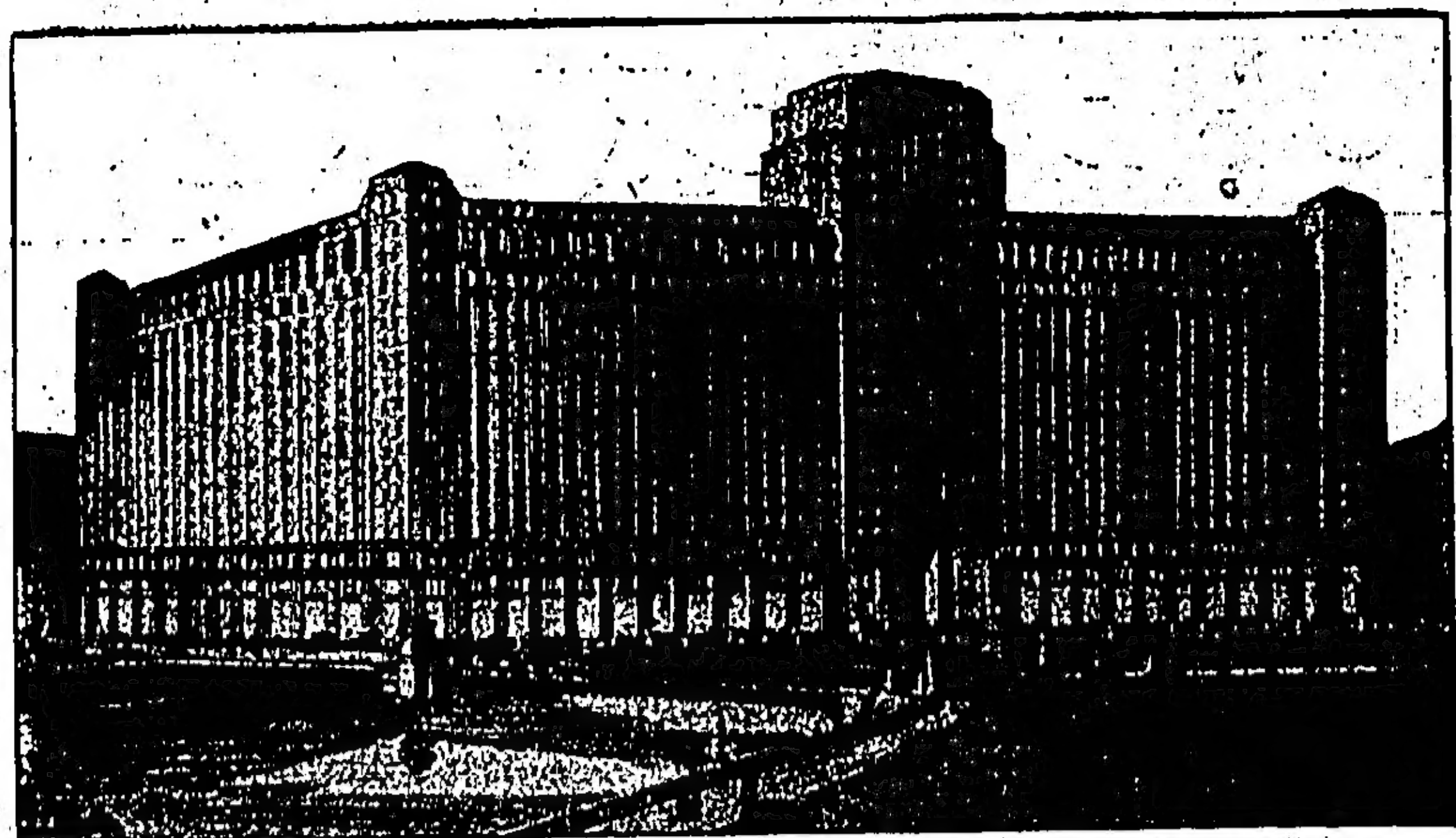
THE HOME OF SHAKESPEARE IN LONDON.—High art for the poor. No seat a higher price than five shillings. The "Old Vic" Theatre, near Waterloo Station, London, the historic home of Shakespearean plays and operas in London, has recently been restored and redecorated.—The cost of this amounts to £30,000, meaning that a large deficit has to be faced, which it is hoped to pay off in due course. The Carnegie Trust have, however, generously granted £10,000 towards this debt. Normally the theatre just pays its way, despite the fact that the average seating charge is only one shilling.—(Sport and General).



"OUR ACROBATIC SCHOOLGIRLS."—A fine athletic display was given by the Twickenham County schoolgirls at their sports at Twickenham, Middlesex, on May 5. The Sack Race in progress by the Middle girls.—(Sport and General).



MR. D. SULLIVAN'S "O'CURRY" (F. Beasley Up).—(Sport and General).



The Merchandise Mart of Chicago, Twice the Size of the World's Largest Business Building, to Cost \$30,000,000.

Chicago is to have a gigantic Merchandise Mart housed in its own building, which will be twice the size of the largest business building in the world. This mammoth structure, two city blocks in length, 18 to 23 stories high, is planned for the service and convenience of merchandise buyers of the world. It will cost \$30,000,000. Construction will begin immediately.

Within the walls of this huge edifice the retail merchants of the United States, Canada and foreign countries will be able to see, under one roof, hundreds of lines of the world's best merchandise.

The project will be the largest single development of "air rights"—the privilege of building over railroad tracks. The property of the new building for cars, begins 23 feet above "datum."

This great Mart, which will house sales quarters and merchandise displays of several hundred of the country's foremost manufacturers, wholesalers and importers, will be located in the rapidly developing new river district, and will occupy a distinctly conspicuous position just across the river from Wacker Drive at Wells Street, where the southern facade of the structure will be visible for blocks. The site was formerly that of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's passenger station. The building will extend 724 feet on Kinzie Street, 577 feet on the river front and 324 feet on Wells Street, with a diagonal frontage facing Orleans and Franklin Streets. It will be set back from the river about 80 feet to accommodate a broad upper level drive extending from Wells to Franklin.

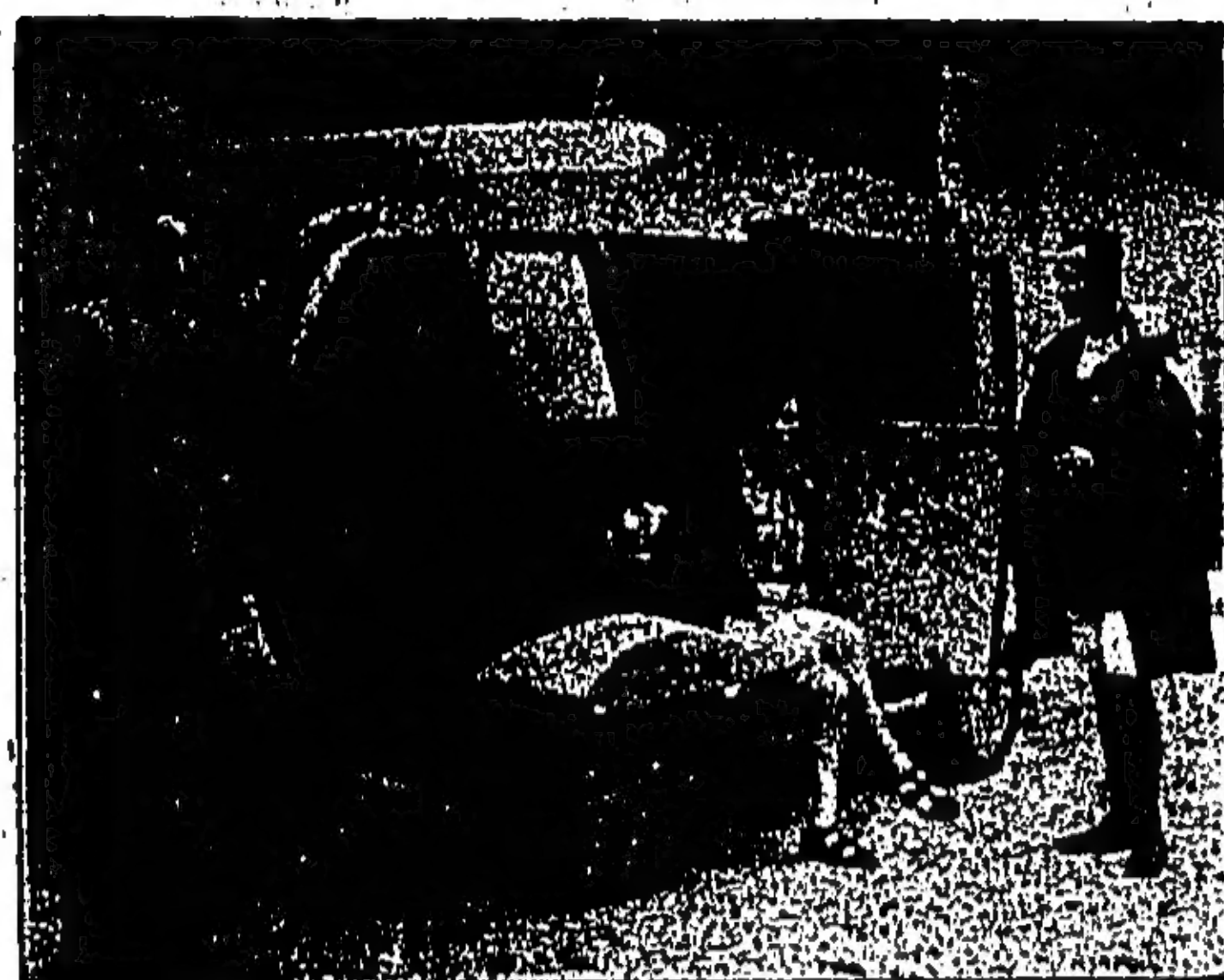
The main entrance of the building will face the river and the drive.

The Merchandise Mart will have a total floor space of about 4,000,000 square feet as compared with slightly less than 2,000,000 square feet, which is the floor area of the Furniture Mart, the next largest building. Each of the eighteen main floors will have an area more than 200,000 square feet.

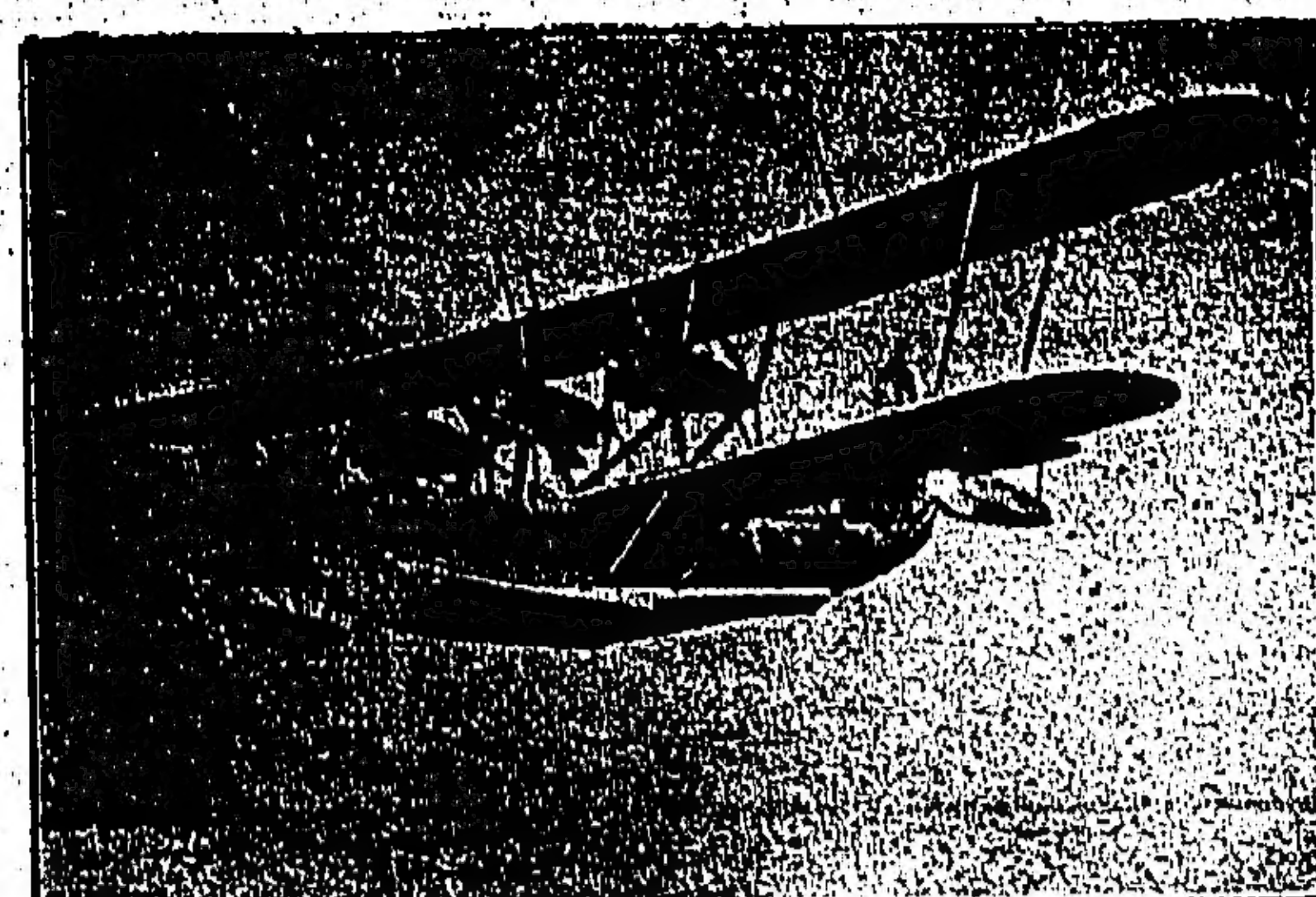
The manufacturers' exhibits will include textiles, ready-to-wear, toys, laces, gloves, corsets, millinery, silverware, glass, rugs, knit goods, hosiery, shoes, men's wear, fancy goods, sports goods, art and antiques, jewellery, trunks, toilet articles, house furnishings, office equipment and scores of other merchandise displays. Among the largest tenants will be the wholesale and manufacturing sales departments of Marshall Field & Company.



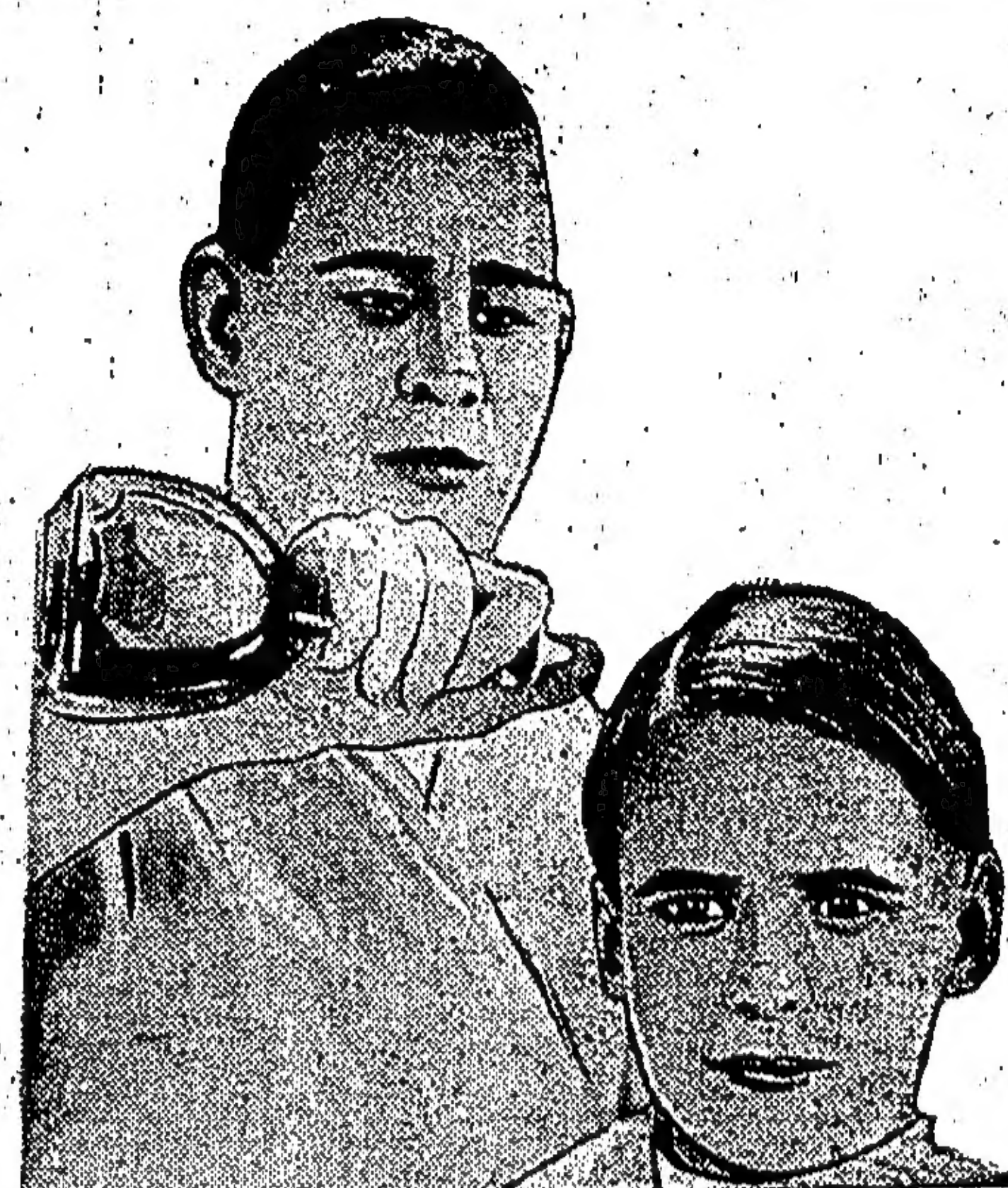
ONE DOESN'T MIND, if the other does. A scene from "Cradle Snatchers," a William Fox attraction.



FOR THE FUTURE.—An aeroplane-motor-car of the future, with propeller on top and wings folded back, to be used with equal facility either in the air or on the road.—(Wah Keung Po.)



AN AIR LINER.—The aeroplane "Caleutta," built for commercial purposes, the first of her kind, with accommodation for fifteen passengers and provision for meals.—(Wah Keung Po.)



JACKIE HAS IT DONE.—The Coogan star in "Get Your Hair Cut."



SIR H. CUNLIFFE OWEN'S "FELSTEAD," winner of the Derby. In this picture T. Weston is mounted. Wragg rode the horse in the classic event. (Sport and General).



GLORIA SWANSON



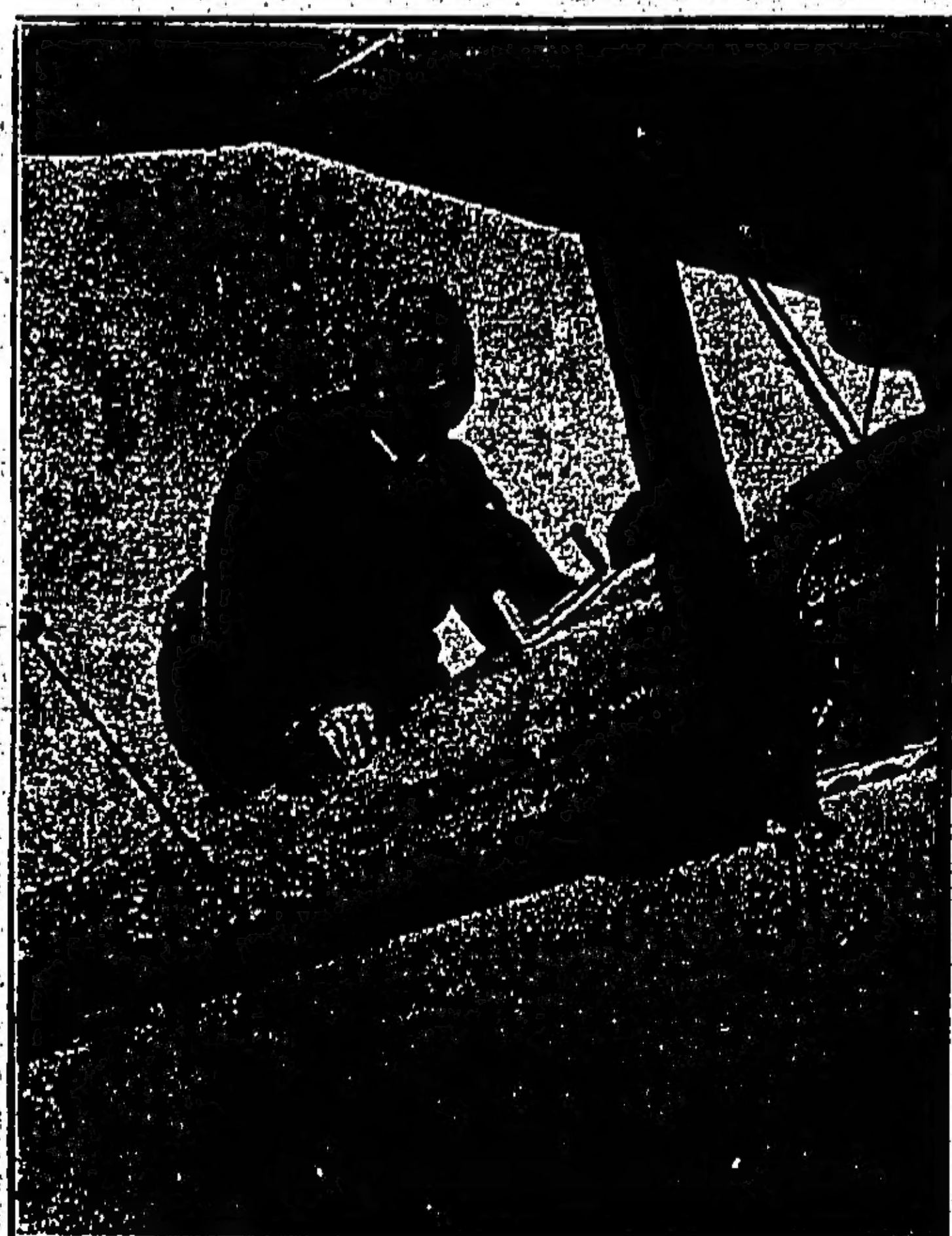
LATEST SUMMER-FROCKS AND PARASOLS FOR THE GREAT ASCOT RACE MEETING.—The brilliant May sunshine has created a demand for parasols, so the newest designs are being displayed at a West End, London store. These three delightful frocks show the trend of floral and patterned chiffons for the Ascot Races with the ostrich feather boa once more in favour, while their accompanying parasols depict the very latest designs. Note the embroidered bird on parasol on left—an effective finish to a dainty toilette. — Sport and General).



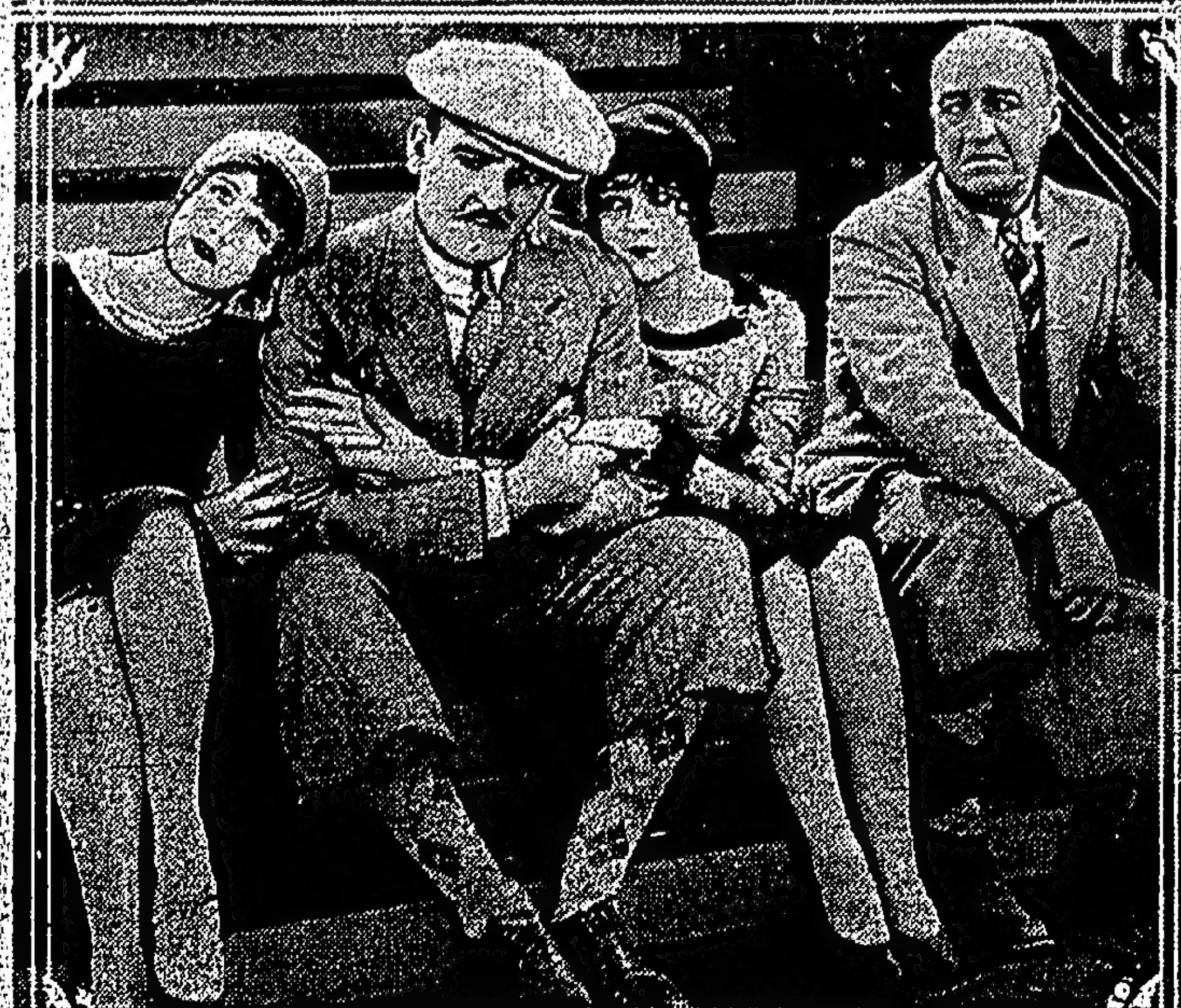
Jack Dempsey—believed by millions to be the greatest ring champion of all time, and certainly one of the "fightingest" fighters that ever drew breath—gives handsome gifts to his beautiful wife, Estelle Taylor, the movie star, famed for her work in "Don Juan" with John Barrymore, and in many other notable screen successes.

Certainly he never gave her any more powerful gift than the 100-horsepower Chrysler Imperial "80" Two-Seater which he recently bought for her, nor anything on wheels that so well exemplifies his own like grace, speed and rugged driving power.

At the left, the great fighter and Mrs. Dempsey are seen, in a composite picture, while below is a snapshot of the happy couple in front of their charming Hollywood home.



THE BRITISH GAIN WORLD'S AIR SPEED RECORD.—Capt. H. S. Broad, with his de Havilland-Napier Hound (the first of a series built for the Air Ministry, fitted with a 550 h.p. Napier-Lion engine) beat the speed record for over 100 kilometres by attaining an average speed of 160.861 miles per hour, with a load of about one ton dead weight.—(Sport and General).



VERY NICE TOO.—Another amusing scene from "Cradle Snatchers."

WARLORDITIS.

NATIONALISTS FALLING OUT.

PEKING THE PRIZE.

Shansi Tuptan Fighting For What Was Promised.

WHAT CHIANG KAI-SHEK WANTS.

[By "Li Chung-yin."]

Old symptoms of warlorditis have been plainly revealed in moves by the two Nationalist leaders converging on Peking. The "Christian General," for one, has a big army on the road to the northern capital. He also has a column heading for the port of Tientsin, which is about 70 miles to the south-west.

All this is taking place in spite of an understanding, if not an agreement, that he would leave the whole of Chihli province to General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi.

What will be the outcome—another race which may develop into open strife? Most significant of all is that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, as the commander-in-chief, is powerless to prevent the wasting of the fruits of a two years' campaign.

AFTER TWO YEARS.

On May 9, a horse which had been favourite in the betting ran unplaced to an outsider in the Chester Cup. A London paper used the caption "Unlucky Feng." Feng was the name of the runner. Was that a coincidence? The more famous namesake can hardly be called unlucky.

Nobody claimed the prediction of a clash between Feng Yu-hsiang, best known as the "Christian General," and his colleagues in the Nationalist armies, because it seemed so inevitable. He is the kind of opportunist who will quarrel with anybody when he feels that it is safe and advantageous to do so.

Reuter revealed this week that Feng Yu-hsiang had been promised Shantung and Yen Hsi-shan Chihli as their reward for the successful conclusion of the Northern expedition.

Anxiety About the Future.

With the Japanese holding the port of Tientsin, the whole length of the Shantung railway and Tientsin, the capital, Shantung is not a desirable prize. The "Christian General" has a railway running from his capital, Kaifeng, in Honan province, eastward (towards the sea) and connecting with the Tientsin-Pukow railway. From this other railway, he seeks connection with some port or other and thus keep the way open to the sea. Tsingtao being out of bounds, he turns his eyes to Tientsin. The fact that it is in Chihli does not deter him. Tientsin has the added advantage of being on the railway into Manchuria and inland to Peking.

All this leads to uneasiness about the immediate future. A fight with the Northerners has been more or less obviated by the Northerners' withdrawal. But a fight among the Nationalists themselves will be worse.

Tsinan an "Advantage."

Hitherto Chiang Kai-shek has wielded dictatorial powers in the war zone. Feng Yu-hsiang can argue, if he wished to, that there is no war zone now. He could deny an accusation of being reactionary or opposing the Northern expedition—the first sacred trust of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

In any case, however, Chiang Kai-shek's power in Chihli is only nominal. Some people say that the Japanese acted as they did in Shantung to interfere with the march to Peking. Whether this is true or not has no bearing on the subject under discussion. The "Christian General" took advantage of the Tsinan imbroglio to eliminate Chiang Kai-shek from the race to Peking. While the latter's army was delayed, he pressed on with more vigour than he has shown for a long time, leaving Chiang Kai-shek to hold his rear.

Up to the Nationalists.

If the Nationalists fail to achieve unity in China proper now that Peking is in their grasp, they have only themselves to blame. Or, rather, they should be blamed for laying too much emphasis on unification by force of arms. In doing so, they placed every reliance on Chiang Kai-shek whose mixed and constantly-changing motives have puzzled even his warmest supporters.

With the world at large, it is not only a case of appointing the blame. The world wishes to see peace in China—peace for the benefit of everybody. The symptoms of degeneracy are coming to the surface. It is the duty of the Nationalists—whether it be through Chiang Kai-shek or anybody else—to prevent the disease of warlorditis taking root again. They took the risk of infection, thinking they were strong enough to combat the germs in the system of their Northern allies.

An Indirect Menace.

Supposing the "Christian General" forcibly takes control of Peking and Tientsin out of the hands of Yen Hsi-shan. Then the Nationalists would be responsible in that they gave him too much scope. But he is not the only danger on the horizon. Yen Hsi-shan is also an obstacle, akin to an indirect menace.

Yen Hsi-shan is a tuchun, one of the most typical of the old school. Since the Revolution in 1911, he has held Shansi against all comers, making alliances with one party and, as soon as advisable, turning on his allies. His policy of masterly inactivity has been his salvation. He steadfastly discouraged extension of territory. Why does he want Peking and Tientsin now? Because he has to have them, firstly to preserve the balance of power and, secondly, to prevent the "Christian General" from crushing him when the time is opportune.

Role of a Buffer State.

When Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin were allies and driving the "Christian General" out of Peking less than three years ago, Yen Hsi-shan fought for the allies because he wanted to be on good terms with the side which he anticipated would secure control of the North. But he would not go further. He did not want Chang Tso-lin to become too strong else his rule in Shansi might be hampered. As he had done before, he took up the role of the ruler of the buffer state, maintaining peace both with Chang Tso-lin in Peking and the "Christian General" on the other. Then Chang Tso-lin set out to crush the "Christian General." Yen Hsi-shan's aid was essential. He dallied at first. Then he came in on the "Christian General's" side to save himself from being Chang's next victim.

No Competition.

Now there is nobody in the North to compete with the "Christian General." Accordingly, Yen Hsi-shan feels it incumbent on himself to make a new departure and to hold Peking and Tientsin for himself.

After being ejected from Peking, Feng Yu-hsiang joined the Nationalist Party. So that when Yen Hsi-shan wanted to be on his side, he became a "Nationalist" as well.

Whatever good Feng Yu-hsiang did was done before he threw in his lot with the Nationalists. On the other hand, the Nationalists have given him no material assistance. And should he be balked, he will make another political association.

There Is One Hope.

Chiang Kai-shek could not have prevented either the "Christian General" or Yen Hsi-shan from taking the field against the Manchurian Party if he wished. He did not wish. At a critical stage, he welcomed their help, trusting that they would be absorbed into the atmosphere of pure Nationalism.

There is one hope. Where Nationalism has failed, the spirit of compromise may succeed. If one recognises the futility of more war, peace prospects are enhanced. Compromise is a poor substitute for a lasting solution. But it is better than a recurrence of a disease the symptoms of which are again evident. If Yen Hsi-shan gives way—either to Nationalism or good sense—Feng Yu-hsiang will not be as unlucky as his namesake in the Chester Cup.

The Earl of Balfour, who had been ill for two months, following the extraction of several teeth, has left London for the country with friends.

TSO SEEN-WAN.

WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR THE COLONY.

LONG RECORD OF SERVICE.

Mr. Tso Seen-wan is one of the Hong Kong residents who was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire on H.M. the King's Birthday.

He is the second Chinese of Hong Kong to receive this honour, the first being Mr. Ho Kom-tong, who obtained it last year. Mr. Tso is a solicitor by profession, being head of the law firm of Tso and Hodgson, his partner being a former Crown Solicitor of Hong Kong. Mr. Tso's record of service is an unusually long one. That he finds time for all his branches of public activities is marvellous. At present he is:

A member of the Sanitary Board (serving his fourth term), Board of Education (serving his fourth term), District Watchmen Committee, Advisory Board of the Tung Wah Hospital, the Court of the University, the Council of St. Stephen's College, the Council of St. Paul's College, the Board of Control of St. John's Hall, the Board of Control of Moravian Hall, the Council of the Church Missionary Society's Associated Schools (1926) and of the Committee to consider and make recommendations as to rates of pay of Government Employees (Dec. 6, 1926).

Secretary to the Chinese Permanent Cemetery, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Public Dispensaries and Chairman of the Western Public Dispensary, Supervisor of the management of the Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital, Deputy-Chairman of the Alice Memorial Affiliated Hospitals executive committee.

A visiting Justice to the Po Leung Kuk, Chairman of the Council of the Mun Sang College (Kowloon City), Honorary member of the executive committee of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hon. Commissioner of the Police (Reserve).

Work For Local Schools.

Dr. Tso is best known for his work on the Sanitary Board, his fearless example to the Chinese community during the Strike which began in 1925 when he was appointed Labour Controller, and for his energy, zeal and influence in connection with the formation of the Chinese Company in the Police Reserve.

He assisted in founding St. Stephen's (Boys) College in 1903 and has been interested in its affairs from its opening.

Then he suggested a kindergarten school for Chinese boys and girls as a nucleus for a Chinese girls' school, and took part in founding St. Stephen's (Girls) College, which he has helped all along.

Then he was secretary to St. Stephen's Girls' College Building Fund Committee; also to the Chinese Sub-Committee for raising an Endowment Fund for the University.

For the University.

When the University held its bazaar, he was secretary; and he helped to raise funds for the "Varsity Union" and its playgrounds.

The Government appointed Mr. Tso to serve on the Hong Kong University Commission headed by the late Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.

Afterwards he was made secretary also of the St. Paul's (Boys) College Building Fund Committee. In 1926, he assisted in establishing the Mun Sang College at Kowloon.

Since 1900, he has been interested in the affairs of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, and was responsible for drawing up the present constitution of these hospitals.

Coronation Festivities.

During the Great War, he was a member of the Propaganda Committee under the late Mr. C. Montague Ede.

In 1916-17, he originated the public vaccination campaigns in the Colony and took part in several succeeding campaigns, now so ably carried out by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Mr. Tso served as a member of the General Committee in Hong Kong to celebrate the Coronation of King Edward VII. and of the present King. He was a member of the General Committee and secretary of the Chinese Sub-Committee for the reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1922.

During the 1921-22 Strike, he acted as Postal Censor.

During the Strike.

But during the more important strike which began in June, 1925—when many Chinese were keeping indoors—Mr. Tso was working daily at the City Hall, in view of all, as Chinese Labour Controller in (a) enlisting volunteer and labour service, (b) raising a Chinese Special Police Force and (c) organising and forming the street guards.

Kai Tak in Kowloon Bay owes a great deal to Mr. Tso's powers of conception. He was associated with the late Sir Kai Ho Kai, a barrister, in promoting the Kowloon Bay reclamation scheme, with the object of giving the Government relief in finding housing accommodation in the Colony; the

LOCAL FUNERALS.

MR. C. A. W. ESSAM OF THE "WISHART."

WARDER J. T. STEVENS.

Full Naval honours were accorded Mr. Charles A. W. Essam, Torpedo Gunner of H.M.S. "Wishart," at his funeral yesterday.

Deceased, who was 34 years of age, was a native of Portsmouth and leaves a wife, for whom much sympathy will be felt. He was only admitted to the Royal Naval Hospital on Sunday and passed away on Thursday. His seniority as a Warrant Officer dated from April 14, 1924.

Lt. T. Harland, of the "Wishart," was in charge of the funeral party which drew the gun carriage, covered with a Union Jack, and with Mr. Essam's cocked hat and sword on top. Mr. A. J. Steele, of the flotilla-leader "Keppel," had charge of the firing party.

Officers from the 3rd Destroyer Flotilla acted as pall-bearers. The service was conducted by the Rev. G. Hewitt, R.N.

Among those who attended were Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G. (H.M.S. "Tamar"), Pay Comdr. H. Rogers, O.B.E. ("Tamar"), Captain E. C. O. Thomson, D.S.O. (H.M.S. "Keppel"), commanding the 3rd Destroyer Flotilla, Lt. Comdr. I. G. Glennie (commanding H.M.S. "Wishart"), officers from other ships, and representatives of the Chief and Warrant Officers' Club.

List of Wreaths.

Among the floral tributes were those from the wife of deceased, which was buried with the coffin, Commodore J. L. Pearson; Lt. Comdr. I. G. Glennie and Officers of H.M.S. "Wishart"; Captain D. (3) and officers H.M.S. "Keppel"; Ship's Company; Chief and Petty Officers (Engine Room Department); Members of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 Messes; Ldr. Stokers and Stokers; Torpedo Staff, (all of H.M.S. "Wishart"); H. Mann (H.M.S. "Wishart"); Captain and Warrant Officers, H.M.S. "Wanderer"; Captain and Officers, H.M.S. "Verity"; Captain, Officers and Ship's Company, H.M.S. "Withington"; Captain, Officers and Ship's Company, H.M.S. "Wolverine"; Warrant Officers, H.M.S. "Veteran"; Commissioned and Warrant Officers, 3rd Destroyer Flotilla; Commissioned and Warrant Officers' Club; Ship's Company, H.M.S. "Wild Swan"; Brother Officers, 8th Destroyer Flotilla; Ship's Company H.M.S. "Veteran"; Ship's Company, H.M.S. "Keppel."

Ward J. T. Stevens.

The Rev. W. Walton Rogers, vicar of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, officiated at the funeral of Mr. J. T. Stevens, the warder of Lai-chikok Prison, who died in tragic circumstances.

A large number of deceased's colleagues followed the procession to the graveside, a few of them carrying the coffin. Deceased's equipment was placed on the bier.

Mr. Stevens held the post of Deputy Provincial Grand Prior of the R.A.O.B.; G.L.E. of China, and of President of the Certifying Council, R.A.O.B., China.

Floral Tributes.

Among those who attended were Mr. J. W. Franks (Superintendent of Prisons), Chief Warders J. M. McLeod and West, Messrs. T. Robertson, G. L. Buchanan, Paice, Johnstone, Collins, H. Goldenberg, W. Saunders, A. Calvert, Lacey, Solby, Daniels, Joyce, Murphy, Sheriff, Brightman, Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Deeder, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, friend from the 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers and Royal Artillery, and Indian representatives of the Prison Staff.

Wreaths were sent by Dan, Jim, Bill, Alf and Harry, Eile and Sutherland, European staff of Victoria Gaol, European staff of Lai-chikok Prison, Sikh staff of Victoria Gaol, Central Sergeants' Mess, Hong Kong Police; Members of the R.A.O.B. Club; P. G. Lodge of China, R.A.O.C.; Members of the R.A.O.B.; the Far East Lodge, No. 1297; Sir James Oxberry Lodge, R.A.O.B.; Welleley II Lodge, R.A.O.B.; Queen of the Fairies Lodge, R.A.O.B.; (H.M.S. "Titanic"); Members of the R.A.O.B. Sir James Oxberry Lodge, No. 3943; Durban Lodge No. 5524, R.A.O.B.; Prince George Lodge, R.A.O.B.; Wanshan Lodge, Shanghai, R.A.O.B.; Oriental Lodge, R.A.O.B.; Mr. H. Goldenberg; Mr. C. Earnshaw; Messrs. N. Lazarus (Mr. R. A. Cooper); Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Franks, Messrs. J. M. McLeod, West, Robertson, A. Calvert, Fuller, Merriman, G. B. Foster, S. Cressy, Hill, G. L. Buchanan and family.

shortage of which had been acute for long. On Sir Kai's death in 1914, Mr. Tso has had charge of the whole scheme.

With such a career, the O.B.E. is highly deserved. Previous to this, the University had honoured Mr. Tso with the honorary LL.D. Dr. Tso's latest postcard appears in the pictorial section of this issue.

CINEMA NOTES.

"CAPTAIN SALVATION" AT THE QUEEN'S.

CONVICT SHIP DRAMA.

Showing to-day for the last time, at Queen's Theatre, "Captain Salvation," a remarkable picture of the sea in the days of convict ships, tells the story of a young student, who wearies of the intolerance of the people at home and goes to sea, where he meets many thrilling adventures. The picture is notable for its realism, much of the action having been filmed aboard a sailing ship at sea during an actual storm. Lars Hanson, Pauline Starke and Ernest Torrence head a large cast of players which also includes George Fawcett, Marceline Day and Sam De Grasse.

COMEDY AT WORLD.

The Army of Occupation in Germany after the war furnishes a series of humorous situations for "Buck Privates," "Lya de Putti" and Malcolm McGregor, the leading players, have considerable difficulty in getting married owing to the local law prohibiting foreign alliances. How they finally overcome all obstacles is excellently told with Zasu Pitts, James Marcus and Les Bates in prominent roles.

AMUSING STRATAGEMS.

"Forbidden Waters" tells an entertaining story of the stratagems employed by a young divorced wife to save her ex-husband from the wiles of an adventuress who seeks to marry him for his money. The action moves briskly, and besides thrills, there is plenty of comedy. Frisella Dean takes the leading part, with Walter MacGrath, Casson Ferguson and Dan Mason in support.

MUSICAL SOCIAL.

THEOSOPHISTS GATHER TOGETHER.

The Hong Kong and the Chinese Lodges of The Theosophical Society held a successful musical social at Lane Crawford's Restaurant on Friday evening, a large number of members as well as friends, with their families and many students of the Besant Theosophical School being present. Bro. John Russell, Chairman and Vice-President of the Lodge, opened the happy function with words of welcome expressing his pleasure at seeing such large numbers attending. An address by Bro. M. Manuk, President of the Hong Kong Lodge T.S., followed, in which he impressed those present with the great significance of the Theosophical Work and the great value of its supremely constructive ideals. Tea and refreshments were served, and a number of friends amongst them, Mrs. M. Minney, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod and others delighted the audience by carrying out an attractive programme of musical items.

This was followed by an address in Chinese by Bro. Wei Tat, B.A., President of the Chinese Lodge T.S., and Principal of the Besant Theosophical School, and by an address in English by the Hon. Secretary of the same School. In the intervals Bro. John Russell, the Chairman Vice-President, and Bro. M. Manuk, the President, addressed the meeting.

Further speakers were Mr. M. P. Talati and Bro. H. E. Lanepart.

"My great-grandfather came here from China as a labourer," writes "Anak Penang" to the "Pinang Gazette," and I am not ashamed to announce this. I owe my great position to the British Government. I am patriotic but Penang is my patria. I do not want to know what is happening in China now. I only wish to cherish a remembrance that my great grandfather came from there. I love Penang as Americans love America. Chinese born and bred here, I think should not worry their heads about China. For my part I would rather subscribe a few thousands for a scholarship in a local Chinese school, than send a few dollars to the war-lords of China to encourage hoodlums.

Several Chinese millionaires who live in the foreign settlements at Tientsin, says a Tientsin message to "Japan," have proposed that Japanese troops be quartered at their houses, with they have evicted.

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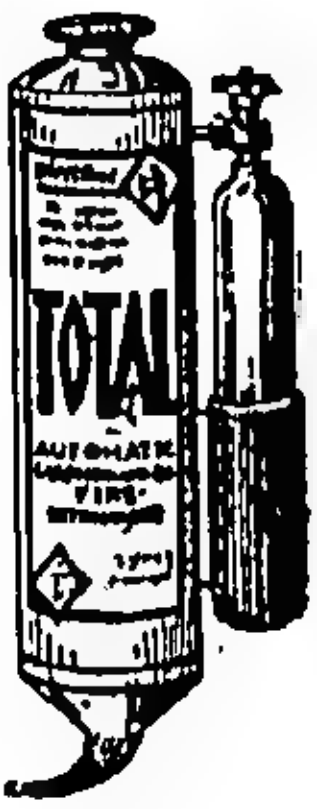
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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

It is notified that the name of the
Wing Cheong Hong China-Product
Co., Ltd. has been struck off the
register.

Mr. A. W. Still, formerly editor
of the "Straits Times" has been
elected a member of the Council
of the Rubber Growers' Association,
London.

The repairs to Belfield Bridge,
Klang, are expected to be completed
by August this year; at a total
cost of \$110,000.

Sir Felix Pole, general manager
of the Great Western Railway, who
underwent an operation recently is
now slightly better.

Mr. Thornley Jones has been ap-
pointed to the Singapore Theatre
Board of Control in place of Mr.
A. F. Ager, who is on leave.

Arthur Potts, aged 60, a farm
labourer, was found dead in a
pigsty at Thaxted, Essex, in which
he had lived alone for five years.

Mr. Norman Leslie Derham, the
Southend Channel swimmer, failed
in his attempt to paddle to Calais
from Southend in a 10ft-long canvas-
covered boat and had to be re-
scued.

For an appointment of rate col-
lector for Fermanagh County Coun-
cil, the son and daughter of the
late collector, Mr. John Crozier
Lack, applied, and the son was
appointed.

The "London Gazette" states that
the King has presented the Ven.
Reginald Thomas Talbot, Arch-
deacon of Swindon and Canon of
Bristol Cathedral, to the Deanery
of Rochester.

Major Pretorius, C.B., the famous
African hunter and scout, is making
a motor trek from Mafeking (Brit-
ish Bechuanaland) to Cairo, ac-
companied by his young wife and
two children.

Louisa Smith, aged 18, a gipsy,
of Lingfield (Sussex), was sen-
tenced at Exeter to 14 days' im-
prisonment for tying a sheepdog be-
hind a fast-running cart and
dragging it along for two miles so
that its feet bled.



M. Quenay, director of economic
studies of the Bank of France, who
has been elected President of the
International Bankers Conference,
now being held in Paris. M. Quenay
is one of the foremost
financial experts of France.

With a previous conviction dat-
ing back 20 years and three fur-
ther terms of imprisonment during
the past five years, an elderly
Chinese was sentenced to three
weeks' hard labour, by Mr. W.
Schofield at the Kowloon Magis-
tracy yesterday, on a charge of as-
saulting a married woman in
Gillies-avenue, Hunghom.

H.M. Stationery Office have just
exchanged a further 488 foreign
made typewriters for British
Empire typewriters, which are
manufactured at West Bromwich.
Since the King's criticism at the
British Industries Fair two years
ago against the Government use of
foreign typewriters, the Stationery
Office have displaced 2,512 foreign
machines for British Empire type-
writers.

In the Divorce Court last month
Lord Merrivale (the President)
made absolute decrees nisi in 117
matrimonial suits, and in five cases
he rescinded decrees and dismissed
the petitions. On the intervention
of the King's Proctor. In the
case of Birch v. Birch and J.
Bovill v. W. J. Bovill it was stated
on behalf of the King's Proctor
that the parties had become recon-
ciled since the granting of the de-
crees nisi and had resumed con-
ubitation. Mr. Clifford Mortimer
appearing for the King's Proctor
in the case of F. Brocklehurst v.
R. Brocklehurst explained that the
decrees nisi was pronounced at about
1.15 p.m. on October 31, 1927, at
which time the respondent's hus-
band had been dead just an hour.

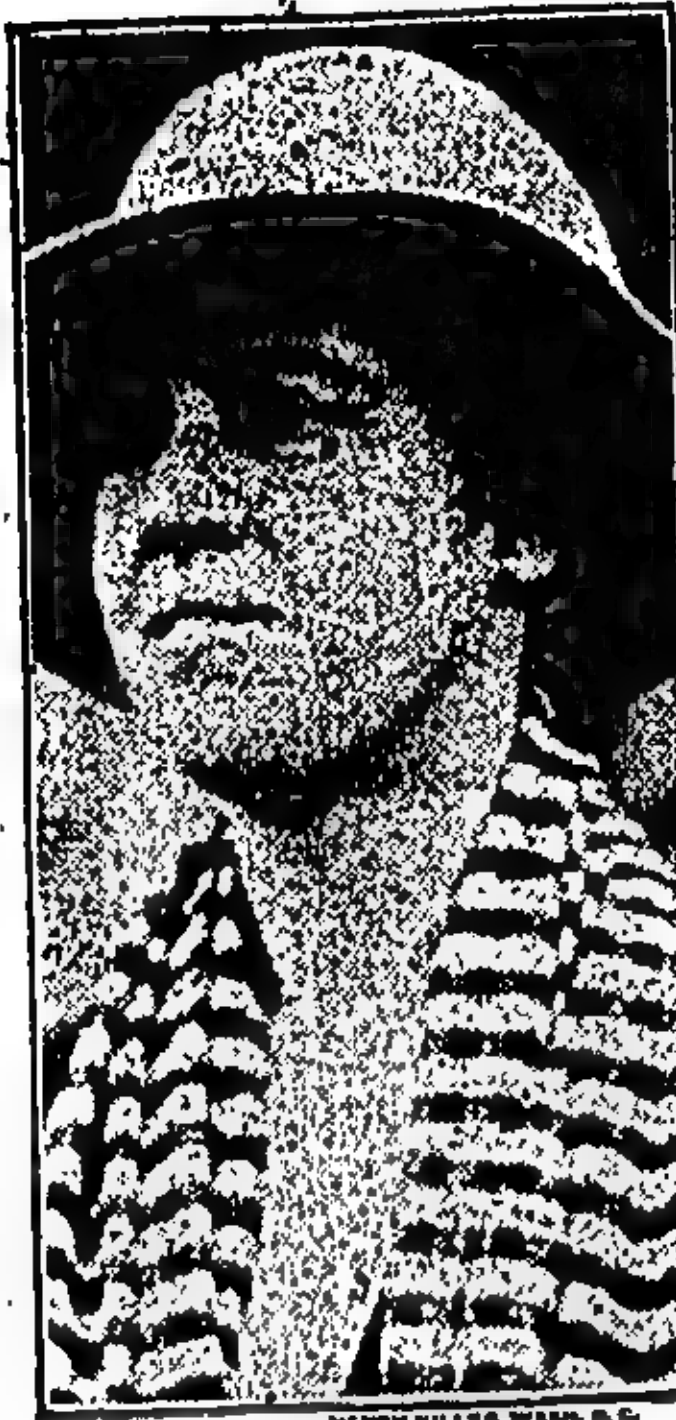
Dr. F. R. Sayers has been
gazetted Chief Health Officer,
Singapore.

Mr. R. D. Davies, editor of the
"Singapore Free Press," is going
Home for a few months.

The Duke of York has been
elected an honorary member of the
Institution of Civil Engineers.

A 16th-century coaching inn, the
White Swan, Harston, near Cam-
bridge, has been destroyed by fire.

The General Committee of the
Master Cotton Spinners' Federation
at Manchester decided to take an
immediate ballot on the proposal to
reduce wages.



Miss Eleanor Sears, well known
Boston, Mass. society woman and
social worker, who recently estab-
lished a new long distance walking
record for women, when she walked
from Newport, R. I., to Boston, in
seventeen walking hours. The last
part of her trip was through a
heavy rain. Three Harvard seniors,
alternating, acted as pacemakers.

The "Morning Post" of May 18
urges the Conservatives to avail
themselves of the Maharaja of
Burdwan's services so that the
country may be shown that Mr.
Saklatvala does not represent
Indian opinion. The House of
Lords is much better provided
with experts on India, but the
House of Commons offers a more
public platform. The paper alter-
natively suggests that the Maha-
raja should be invited to accept a
life Peerage.

Capetown.—The dispute between
Professor J. du Plessis, who was
charged with having expressed un-
orthodox religious views, and the
curators of the Stellenbosch
Theological Seminary has been set-
tled amicably so that he will not
be arraigned before the au-
thorities of the Dutch Reformed
Church. Professor du Plessis
testifies publicly that he is con-
scientiously attached to the doctrine
of the Dutch Reformed Church,
including the Trinity, the Divinity
of Christ, the Personality of the
Holy Ghost, and the divine au-
thority of the Scriptures. He will
refrain from giving his views on
Bible inspiration and criticizing
the Old Testament.

Montreal.—Intimation is made
of a gift, worth \$16,000 by the
Harris family to the city of
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Is-
land, in connection with a proposed
art gallery, museum, and public
library. The Harris family are
making the offer in memory of Mr.
Robert Harris, the famous Cana-
dian artist, painter of the historic
picture "The Fathers of Confederation."
The family, in addition to the
donation of \$12,000 worth of
paintings and \$4,000 in cash, is
also prepared to establish an
endowment fund for the care of
the gallery and pictures. The
paintings will include those at pre-
sent on loan in the Art Gallery in
Montreal. The announcement was
made by Canon Harris, of Mahone
Bay, N.S.

Sydney, N.S.W.—Australia is to
make an experiment in a novel
export trade. Sydney agents for a
London provision firm have been
instructed to arrange for the ship-
ment of frozen turtles to England
at the rate of 200 a month. Ar-
rangements are being made in
Queensland for the supply of the
turtles. Since the price of turtle
meat in London is supposed to ap-
proach \$1. per lb. avoid-
pools, and the price of turtle at
Gladstone, North Queensland—the
place at which the turtle-catchers
of the Great Barrier Reef market
their goods—averages about .6d.
per lb. the trade should be a highly
profitable one. Freezing expenses
will not be heavy. The turtles
will require no more elaborate
treatment than that at present
given to export beef, or mutton.
One result of the venture, it is
hoped, will be the advertisement of
Australian turtles throughout Eng-
land and the Continent.

Mr. Ng Teong Keat of Kuala
Lumpur, has remitted \$10,000 to
China towards the Tainan Relief
Fund.

Mr. E. L. Talma has been ap-
pointed a Municipal Commissioner,
Singapore, vice Mr. L. C. Mar-
goliouth.

Mr. C. Bradbury and Mr. F. E.
Berker have been appointed
Unofficial members of the Johore
State Council.

Leicester Insurance Committee
have just discovered that a panel
patient on their books has been
dead for six years.

Dr. G. B. McHutchison has been
appointed a member of the Central
Health Board, F.M.S., in place of
Sir Malcolm Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hine, of West
Buckland, Somerset, on whose
diamond wedding the King and
Queen sent congratulations, have
all their family—five sons and three
daughters—living.

The public examination in bank-
ruptcy of Wong Kwan-sheung,
alias Wong Man-po, of No. 45,
Cochrane-street (1st floor), will
be held in the Supreme Court on
June 23 at 10.30 a.m.

The death occurred recently in
Marseilles, as the result of an ac-
cident, of M. Rene Berenger, who
was formerly an engineer in Singa-
pore and a well-known member of
the French community.

Messrs. Cochrane and Sons,
Selby, Yorkshire, have booked
orders for 10 steam fishing traw-
lers—5 for Hull, 4 for Grimsby, and
1 for Swansen. This order is the
largest received since the war.

Mr. J. Crabb Watt, of Messrs.
Adams and Allan, and at present
Acting Deputy Public Prosecutor,
Penang, who had been down with a
sharp attack of malaria, is better
now and has resumed his duties.

The Right Rev. Ferguson-Davie,
formerly Bishop of Singapore, was
in the Hospital for Tropical
Disease, London, when the mail
left. His indisposition was not
expected to last more than a few
days.



Aqueduct Race Track, Jamaica.
L. 1.—Photo shows close-up of Earl
Lando, noted jockey, as he appeared
after the third race in which he
was "Half-Pint." It marked his
first appearance in a regular meet
since his reinstatement.

Mr. James Aitken, doyen of the
Singapore Bar, died on board the
"Africa" off Colombo, whilst pro-
ceeding on leave to England. The
deceased spent practically his whole
life in Malaya and earned the
distinction in 1886, with the late
Mr. C. S. Angus, of being the first
to win a Queen's Scholarship.

The Maharajah of Indore, in an
interview at Paris, said: "Don't
think that by adopting Hinduism
I gave up Christianity. I have
never given it up, because Hinduism
is one of the oldest and greatest
religions in the world, and contains
all the essentials of other religions
and other philosophies. My
change of religion has not been a
moral change."

Cries for help coming from a
fissure on a remote mountain be-
tween Abertillery and Pontypool
were heard on a recent Sunday by
a boy. Men who were lowered by
ropes into the fissure found Mr.
William Robert Jones, a Llanilleth
postman, stranded on a ledge 60
feet down. He was raised to the
surface about midnight, but collaps-
ed and died. The boy states that
Mr. Jones shouldered to him that
he had been there since Thursday with-
out food. He was bound over at
Pontypool a week previously on a
charge of attempting to commit
suicide by drinking salts of lemon.
According to the boy, Mr. Jones
offered him 2s. if he could help
him to get out, and added, "Don't
tell the police."

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Zam-Buk is the soothing cure.

This refined herbal balm, which is free
from animal fats, soaks down into the tiny
skin pores. Thus Zam-Buk heals from
below. It removes the cause of bad feet
by relieving swollen blood-vessels and
drawing out the poisonous exudations
which produce soreness and inflammation.
Callouses, bunions, etc., are softened by
Zam-Buk and easily removed.

Don't suffer with your feet any
longer. Begin with Zam-Buk today!

IT GROWS NEW SKIN

Always use Zam-Buk to soothe and heal
eczema, pruritis, hemorrhoids, hemorrhage,
sore throat, sunburn, frostbite, etc. It is
useful also in many other cases.

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Sport Columns

THE OAKS.

EASY VICTORY FOR TOBOGGAN.

FAVOURITE SECOND.

London, Yesterday.
The Oaks resulted as follows:
Toboggan (100/15) 1
Scuttle (evens) 2
Flegere (100/9) 3
Thirteen ran.
Won by four lengths, six lengths between second and third.

THE KNOCK OUT.

WHY IT IS SO VERY POPULAR.

[By Billy Wells.]

A little while ago Gene Tunney is reported to have said that he considered the days of the K.O. were dead; that the public no longer would want to witness fights in which heavy punches were the whole thing that mattered, and that in a word, the scientific, point-scoring fighter was the chap who would really attract.

Which all goes to show that Gene Tunney, while knowing a good deal about boxing, and while probably having gleaned a lot of useful knowledge from his reading, has yet a good deal to learn about human nature.

There are several reasons why the boxing fan has always hoped to see—and in my opinion will always hope to see when he attends a fight—a knock-out. One is the thrill of it. That doesn't mean by a long chalk that boxing followers are brutal fellows who lust for some fellow's blood at no expense (save from their pockets) or danger to themselves. For as soon as a man is K.O. you will find that all the sympathy of the spectators is for him. We Britishers are by nature sympathetic to the vanquished.

What is meant is that the sight of one boxer putting over a wallop that puts his opponent down and out can no more fail to appeal to the average spectator than a thrill in any other direction will.

K.O. Brooks of No Discussion.

But there is another aspect to the matter. It is very rare indeed to find everybody agreed in a hall where a points verdict has just been given. Sometimes, of course, you get one man so very obviously superior to the other fellow that there can be no question about the referee's decision. But in the majority of cases, you will always find a section of the spectators ready to argue about the justice of the verdict. Now a K.O. settles all that, and I'm sure that if the average reader of my articles examines his own mind, he will agree that he leaves a boxing arena with a more definite sense of satisfaction if he has seen a man score a K.O. or if the fight has been stopped by the referee.

Now, why I bring up this opinion of Tunney's is that in my mind it has a direct bearing on the attitude of the N.S.C. recently, and of Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas in particular.

Lots of criticisms are going about in connection with Mr. Douglas's action recently in stopping a minor middleweight fight between Alf Noble of Bermondsey and Young Squires of Hull. I do not pretend to be a confidant of Mr. Douglas or of any other member of the committee of the National Sporting Club (though I believe I may claim to be on very friendly terms with all of them), but I am quite certain that Mr. Douglas had in his mind, when he disqualified Noble, after cautioning the men for "not trying," the matter of a warning in case there should be a growing tendency among boxers to make a fight a tame affair of "tapping."

I was among those who thought that the B.B. of B.C. meted out too drastic a punishment to Hood and Bloomfield over their affair at the Club recently. I adhere to that, because I think that a lesser penalty would have met the case. That is all. I never quarrelled with the action in stopping the fight.

We Must Have Trainers.

So I am not inconsistent when I say that referees will do well to take immediate action in all cases where men seem to be out at all costs to avoid hurting or being hurt. I don't want it to be thought that I would like to see all fights settled off by a K.O. That would mean getting back to the bad old days of fight-to-a-finish spectacles, which one must admit were brutal affairs for the most part.

But what I want to see—and what I think the public want to see—in spite of Gene Tunney's opinion—is every man taking the ring and fighting as if he meant to K.O. his opponent. That need not mean a sacrifice of scientific

boxing at all, and nobody wants to preserve the scientific side of boxing more than I do. For you must remember that in most cases, in order to put over a sleep-producing wallop, a man has need of all his science in punching properly, and ringcraft to prepare the way for the final punch that will end the fight.

Lastly, do not forget that all fights are decided on points, and that the K.O. is only a means of taking the decision out of the referee's hands. One more thing. Bear in mind that British referees on seeing a man hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of going out will stop the fight to avoid unnecessary punishment being inflicted, so that there is really no danger of boxing reverting to sheer brutality as some sport-sports would have us believe.

We must, at all costs, have genuine triers.

A Poor Top-Liner.

The principal fight on the night on which the above quoted Noble-Squires affair took place was rather a poor one. Both Bert Kirby and Tiny Smith were out to do all they could, and in this instance there was never a suggestion of non-trying. But particularly for little fellows, there was what I considered a lot of unnecessary "close work and pully-hauls" business.

Kirby stood out as much the better boxer of the two, while Smith only proved that if he knew how to hit and when to hit as well as he can fight, he might be preciously near our best fly-weight to-day. As it was, I thought that the main good thing arising out of the fight was to give Kirby still more experience of which at the moment he can hardly have too much.

I did not see the Harry Mason-Jack Donn fight. To be candid, I very rarely see any boxing on Sundays, though I don't want anyone to think I'm adopting a puritanical pose.

I can, however, criticise the result and comment on it. I would say that it was all of very little help so far as the light-weight position is concerned, and I don't see that it gives us much guidance as to who will be the contestants for the nine-nine title and belt.

Mason was simply all over Donn, and there was only the Leeds man in it apparently. But Mason was more than a stone over the light-weight limit! What are we to take from that? Firstly that the showing of Donn might have been totally different against a nine stone nine Harry Mason. Secondly, that my doubt about Mason ever again going to scale as a light-weight is stronger than ever. I know that Mason suffered from boils and had a doctor's certificate. But that doesn't alter the fact that he was over a stone outside the weight at which he must fight if he is to retain his title.

A Bumper Programme For Chelsea.

I spoke recently about open-air boxing and expressed my doubts as to its ever being very popular in this country. But I must say this: if the programme at present indicated for June 4 at Stamford Bridge does not attract a record crowd, nothing will. If the promoters put on all the fights they indicate just now, it will be a bumper affair, and a meeting that should stand out in the history of current boxing.

Len Harvey and Alick Ireland are a draw in themselves, but when you add Gipsy Daniels and Frank Moody for that long needed cruiser title fight, and then sling in Johnny Hill against Newsboy Brown (who I hear is likely to give our fly-weight champion at least as stiff a fight as Pladner did) well, can the public ask for more in one meeting? I don't know the promoting syndicate from Adam, so when I say that I advise intending patrons to book their seats early, you will know it is no advertisement, but just because I am certain that it will be a great day.

That will be an interesting fight which is coming off at The Ring, Blackfriars, shortly, between Kid Nicholson and Moracchini. It is mentioned as being for the European, bantam-weight title, although I must say I cannot see Nicholson being hailed as the champion on the Continent if he wins. I know the L.B.U. tricks too well.

Anyhow, whatever the issue at stake, I shall look forward to it as a fight that is sure to provide those thrills I spoke of above, and it will give me an indication of the form of the lad who is now spoken of as the most likely British bantam contender.

And with regard to the L.B.U. and titles abroad, I intend to devote most of my next article to a discussion of a much needed collaboration between the world's boxing controls. "Topical Times"

THE DAVIS CUP.

BRITAIN ENTERS SEMI-FINAL.

GERMANY DEFEATED.

Birmingham, Yesterday.
In the Davis Cup competition Gregory (Britain) beat Froitzheim (Germany) 6-4, 4-6, 6-0, the latter retiring with an injured foot. Croie Rees and Eames (Britain) beat Kleinschroth and Prenz 7-5, 6-2, 6-4, Britain thus winning all three matches. She now has to meet Italy or India in the semi-final of the European zone.—Reuter.

BRITON WINS.

FRENCH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Saint Germain, Yesterday.
In the French open amateur golf championship final over 36 holes T. Bourne (England) beat A. Vincent (America) 8 and 7.—Reuter.

CHINESE IN MALAYA.

COMMENT IN A SINGAPORE NEWSPAPER.

There appears to be a tendency in some parts of Malaya to attach more weight to the Chinese efforts to raise funds in connection with the Tainan affair and to carry out a boycott of things Japanese, than really exists, says the "Singapore Free Press" of May 30. It is possible of course that in the F.M.S. the demonstrations may have been more obvious and more energetic than has been the case in Singapore but even so we can hardly see any justification for suggesting that the funds contributed are to be used for war purposes. The movement to contribute to the relief suggestion seemed, here at least, to be a spontaneous and wholly commendable one and, looking at the names of those who have associated themselves with the action it would require something more than bare statement or suspicion to make any reasonable person question whether the funds were not intended for relief purposes as opposed to war purposes. Generally in Singapore the attitude of the responsible Chinese has been entirely correct as far as information goes, for it is clear that they are not prepared to give countenance to any suggestions of action or behaviour likely to lead to trouble. That is as it should be and it may be plainly said that the more evidence of this kind that our Chinese friends give of their appreciation of the fact that living in a British Colony and enjoying its advantages in common with many other nationalities it is their duty to refrain from anything likely to cause trouble to their hosts, the greater will be the public approval of their actions.

It has to be admitted that the Chinese in Malaya occupy a peculiar and in some ways a disconcerting position. They have played a very notable part in the development of the country; they are here in numbers which swamp practically every other nationality, at least in the large towns; they bring with them a decided and developed system of communal life; they have obtained a strong hold upon the trading business of the country and they have become a mixture of citizenship, part Chinese and part British. All these conditions have, we fear, at times tended to obscure their recognition of the fact that, like some other nationalities here, they are aliens, in an alien country, who must conform not only to the laws of that country but also in a degree to the general social outlook of that country. To advocate for instance a "persistent boycott of the Japanese" whilst "keeping within the law" is not carrying out the whole duty of an alien, for whilst it may comply with the letter of the law it is entirely opposed to the spirit. It is to be feared that among the less responsible it is this attitude which is commonest. To develop only one phase: looking at the recent and present history of China and the Chinese; the Chinese who came to Malaya owe more to Malaya than Malaya owes to the Chinese. Granted that they have played a very great part in her development we still refuse to believe that without the Chinese there would have been no development. If that be so it becomes merely a question of weighing up advantages and if that be done he would be a bold man who would say that comparatively the Chinese have not got in full measure and running over recompense for what they have done for Malaya. This point is perhaps not of importance save in so far as it illustrates the existence of such conditions as between the Chinese and Malaya which have, we feel, helped to induce in some forgetfulness of the duties which lie upon nationalities habitating another country where they are assured of absolute equal

MUSIC TEACHING.

ABOUT TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE FOUNDATION.

We published a week ago an interesting article on the Trinity College of music, London. In this further contribution we are shown how the famous institution was born and flourished.

The causes which led to the foundation of this now great and national institution cannot be more clearly explained than in the following paragraph, taken from the introduction to the College Calendar:—"Trinity College of Music owes its existence to some half-dozen far-seeing enthusiasts, who, half a century ago, were actuated by a sincere interest in the betterment of musical education. The teaching of music at that time was unsatisfactory; not because the teachers were unworthy; but because there was little or no opportunity of revising their methods under the direction of experts, and practically no opportunity of testing the results of their teaching by the standard of skilled and sympathetic examiners."

Those were the days when even University Local Examinations in general school subjects were in their infancy and when music was practically the only school subject which was left unexamined, although a great headmaster of that time, Dr. Temple of Rugby—afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury—was in the habit of publicly stating that tested teaching was always more effective and successful than untested teaching.

Examinations.

There were many reasons why music pupils should be examined. Obviously music lessons had always been, and always will be, more costly than lessons in other educational subjects; because the Pianoforte, for example, must be taught individually rather than in the class and good teachers could not then, and still cannot, be obtained for comparatively small fees. It was then gradually being recognised, too, not only by educationists, but by the public generally, that music ought not to be regarded as a mere pastime, but as a real mind-training process involving quite as important educational issues and advantages as those derived from the study of other school subjects—such as languages, literature, mathematics, etc. For, if properly taught, the study of music obviously demands much ear-training, eye-training, touch-training, mind-training, memory-training and even the cultivation of and control of emotional feeling itself. No valid reason could be assigned for leaving so important and far-reaching a study untested.

This great educational need Trinity College set itself to satisfy, and the College was the first musical institution to hold local examinations in music.

Great Men.

Sir John Goss, Sir John Stainer, Sir Julius Benedict, Sims Reeves, H. R. Hawes, E. J. Hopkins, Sir George Elvey, The Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Joseph Barnby, John Tiplady, Carroux, Ebenezer Prout, Sir Michael Costa, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Walter Macfarlane, Guido Papini, are among those who, from time to time, have placed their services at the disposal of the College. This, of course, was in the earlier days. But the College, at the present day, too, has the good fortune to possess the cordial co-operation of men of equally undisputed eminence in their art. Then, by means of its examination scheme, with its liberal syllabus designed to meet the needs of all teachers and candidates, there is the delightful outlook of its being the means of creating and training a vast army of listeners to good music. The first examinations in Hongkong (for which an Examiner is specially sent from England) will be held next Spring 1929. Further particulars may be obtained from The Anderson Music Co., Ltd. who represent the Hongkong branch.

The engagement is announced between Major T. H. B. Oriol, M. C., late R. A. only son of the Rev. H. S. Oriol, late Rector of Ingestre, and Mrs. Oriol, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, and Alice Sybilla, daughter of Brig. Gen. R. A. G. Harrison, late R.A., and Mrs. Harrison, of Winchester, and sister of Mr. C. R. Harrison, for many years manager of Midlands-estate, Klang.

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CHANG TSO-LIN.

HIS SON DENIES REPORT OF HIS DEATH.

"HEALTH SATISFACTORY."

Mukden, To-day.
Interviewed yesterday, Chang Hsueh-ming, the second son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, having arrived at 2 p.m. from Japan, stated this his father's health was improving satisfactorily.

His father's temperature is 37.05, he said; and his left arm wounded and not broken as stated by the Japanese.—Reuter.

Japanese Suspected.

Mukden, Yesterday.
Excitement among the Chinese is growing owing to the strong conviction, among all classes, of Japanese complicity in the bomb outrage.

Apart from the considerable loss of life among the bodyguards and coolies, the explosion killed or seriously injured at least half a dozen of the Northern leaders.

Among the dead are Lt. Gen. Wu Chun-sheng, Defence Commissioner of Tiao-nan, Fengtien, and Tsuchun of Heilungkiang; Major-Gen. Chang Ching-hui, Commanding the 1st division of the Fengtien Army; Lt. Gen. Ho Feng-lin, Defence Commissioner of Ningtao, and Military Commissioner of Shanghai; until 1925; Mr. Chao Hsin-po, legal adviser to Marshal Chang Tso-lin since 1922, and member of the Treaty Revision Commission; also Marshal Chang Tso-lin's youngest son.

Among the seriously-injured are Mr. Mo Teh-hui, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, formerly Civil Governor of Mukden, and Mr. Yu Kuo-han, adviser to Marshal Chang.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is believed to be dead, at least politically.

Experts' Views.

Experts estimate that to obtain such destructive effects as to totally wreck three steel pullman cars, a land mine containing at least 200 pounds of high explosive must have been lodged on the top of the granite pillar supporting the bridge over the South Manchuria Railway over which Chang Tso-lin's special train was crossing at the time of the explosion.

For timing the split-second accuracy necessary to ensure that the explosion would occur at the moment Chang Tso-lin's car was passing, it is agreed that only electric ignition could have been used.

What Witnesses Say.

For placing the land mine, six hours' work would be required and everything here shows the hand of the military sapper.

Witnesses declare that the place was closely guarded the previous night and all passers-by were kept at a distance, but at daybreak the Japanese guards retired to bomb-proof log cabins reinforced by earthen ramparts three of which were within thirty yards of the scene of the outrage, one of them affording an ideal view of the approaching train.

Complicity or Negligence.
Between daybreak and the time of the outrage (5.47 a.m. on June 4), the time was insufficient for installing a land mine.

The Japanese reports that the explosion was caused by hand grenades thrown into the carriage or a bomb placed under it are untenable in view of the havoc wrought, while the acknowledged fact that Japanese guards shot two Chinese loiterers at 3.30 that morning in the vicinity of the outrage and that they acknowledge also that they withdrew their guards prior to the train passing, suggests the advisability of the enquiry announced by the Japanese authorities to-day, to clear them of the Chinese charges of complicity or at least culpable negligence in connection with the outrage.—Reuter.

THE "ITALIA"?

NO ANSWER YET FROM THE AIRSHIP.


BOGUS MESSAGES.

New York, Yesterday.

Messages which are alleged to come from the "Italia" continued to be heard in America. The latest is reported to have been received by an amateur wireless enthusiast at Alton, and reads "S.O.S. Noble no shelter except remains of 'Italia' which crashed against mountain. Position 48 degrees 15.10 North, 15 degrees 20.40 East. Temperature freezing, rush food, all alive, several injured. Heard no calls. Be on air again 8 o'clock C.M.T. Politically we doubt if there is a 'S.O.S. Noble'—Reuter's American Service."

No Answer.

Kingsbury, Yesterday.
Despite incessant calls, no reply has been picked up from the "Italia." It is feared therefore that the signals picked up by the "Italia" did not emanate from the airship.—Reuter.

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BOGUS "RAJA."

INDIAN CONFIDENCE SWINDLE.

IN NEED OF LOAN.

Bombay, May 19.

The Bengal Police have effected a sensational coup. They claim to have unearthed a well-organised conspiracy, by which a gang of confidence thieves have swindled credulous people in many parts of India, including the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the Punjab.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning a posse of European Sergeants and armed constables raided a big house in Dum Dum and seized a miscellaneous collection of articles, including a rifle, a small cannon, a large number of cartridges, and over Rs. 10,000 in currency notes. They arrested twelve persons, including a man named Bhupendranath Sarkar, whom the police allege is the leader of the gang.

For several months past the police in different Provinces have been looking for a gang responsible for swindling on a large scale. They did not resort to petty pilfering, but swindled rich men on a big scale.

The most frequent trick adopted was for one of the gang to dress up richly and personate one of the least known Rajas.

Accompanied by his "suite" he would take a temporary house in town and word would go round that the "Raja" would like to be accommodated with a loan, for which he would pay abnormal interest, and, may be, mortgage valuable property.

Rich men would be brought before the "Raja." Money would soon change hands, upon which the "Raja" and his "suite" would conveniently disappear and the victim would find the "Raja's" property was as mythical as the "Raja" himself, and that the documents that had changed hands were worthless.

At other times the gang would resort to the famous bead game, while in other cases the noted doubling trick would be resorted to, according to their measure of the credulity of the victim and his ability to pay.

Most of the twelve arrested men are Hindus from up-country. They were brought before the sub-Divisional Magistrate at Barrackpore on Thursday and remanded to custody.

Other arrests are expected, not only in Calcutta, but also in the United Provinces and Bihar.

The "North-China Daily Mail" of May 24 mentioned that Tientsin shipping and commercial firms have been turning their attention towards insuring cargo in their godowns against the risks of civil commotion, looting, etc., for which insurance companies are asking a premium of £750 per £10,000 per month, which, it is understood, is being readily paid.

Equipment for the installation of automatic telephones in the Colony has been ordered by the Hong Kong Telephone Company from Messrs. Siemens Brothers at Woolwich.

EXCHANGE.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Bank, wire | 2/- 1/4 |
| Bank, on demand | 2/- 5/16 |
| Bank 30 day's sight | |
| Bank, 4 months' sight | 2/- 1/2 |
| Credits, 4 months' sight | 2/1 1/4 |
| Documentary 4 months' sight | 2/1 1/2 |
| On Paris | 1267 1/4 |
| Credits, 4 months' sight | 1332 1/2 |
| On Berlin | |
| On demand | |
| On New York | 49 1/2 |
| Credits, 60 days' sight | 51 1/4 |
| On Bombay | |
| Wire | 135 |
| On demand | 135 |
| On Calcutta | 135 |
| Wire | 135 |
| On demand | 135 |
| On Singapore | 87 1/2 |
| On demand | 89 1/4 |
| On Shanghai | 75 |
| On day's sight (private paper) | |
| On Yokohama | |
| On demand | 105 |
| Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per taels) | |
| Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) | 9.55 |
| Silver (per oz.) | 27 1/4 |
| Bar Silver in Hong Kong | 5% prem. |
| Chinese Copper Cash nom. Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem. Rate of Native Interest | 7% p.a. |
| Chinese Sub. Coin | 33 % dis. |
| Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par. | |

BANK NOTES.

LOCAL CIRCULATION AND RESERVE.

Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong Kong, during the month ended May 31, 1928, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follow:—

| Bank | Average Amount | Specie In Reserve |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China | \$14,910,888 | \$5,000,000* |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 45,228,419 | 34,000,000† |
| Indo-Chinese Bank of India, Ltd. | 1,780,094 | 600,000‡ |
| Total | 61,919,401 | 40,560,000 |
| * In addition Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £1,272,000. | | |
| † In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government valued at £3,313,119. | | |
| ‡ In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £180,000. | | |

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation is published for general information under Section 5 of the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911 (Ordinance No. 85 of 1911).

| Security | Amount | Unit Price |
|--|---------|-------------|
| 4 1/2% Treasury Bonds repayable at 100 in 1930 | 430,000 | 101-101 1/2 |

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

"MAIL" REVIEWS.

THE MYSTIC TWELVE.

["The Twelve Apostles" by Rendel
Harris W. Haffer and Sons,
Ltd., Cambridge, 7/6.]

Probably most readers remember
the time when for a Sunday school
task they had to learn off the
names of the twelve Apostles. If
they took any interest in the mat-
ter they would probably also re-
collect how the list began well but
tailed off into uncertainty and
nebulousness, both as to character
and identification, towards the
close. If any of them had gone to
the trouble of collating the various
supposed authoritative sources for
these names he would have found
that there were difficulties in
harmonising them. But such a
difficulty hardly arose in our Sun-
day-school days. Nor did we
notice then the curious agreement
between the number of the
Apostles, the tribes of Israel, and
the signs of the Zodiac.

Dr. Rendel Harris in this learned
and ingenious book gives us all
the possible theories and explana-
tions in great detail. There can be
few men living who have such a
storehouse of knowledge and
scholarship at their disposal or
who can call it into requisition so
ably. This study calls forth all
his ingenuity and resourcefulness
of suggestion.

In the New Testament we have
the lists of the twelve from the
three Synoptic Gospels. All three
evidently drew from one common
source. But if we set down these
lists in three columns we will see
clearly the difficulty:

Mark III.
Simon Peter
James
John
Andrew
Philip
Bartholomew
Matthew
Thomas
James of Alphaeus
Thaddaeus (Lebbaeus)
Simon Cananæus
Judas Iscariot

Matthew X.
Simon Peter
Andrew
James
John
Philip
Bartholomew
Thomas
Matthew
James of Alphaeus
Thaddaeus (Lebbaeus)
Simon Cananæus
Judas Iscariot

Luke VI.
Simon Peter
Andrew
James
John
Philip
Bartholomew
Matthew
Thomas
James of Alphaeus
Simon Zelotes
Judas of James
Judas Iscariot

Not only is there some difficulty
in equating Thaddaeus and Judas
of James but in three of the names
themselves there is a difficulty.

Bartholomew is not easily un-
derstood as a name by itself. As
Bar means 'son of' there ought to
be a name in front of it. Perhaps
Philip or Matthew has slipped out
of position, and the list may thus
have originally been Philip Bar
Tholmai or Matthew Bar Tholmai.
But if this suggestion is accepted
the number of the twelve is re-
duced.

Then the name Thomas is very
difficult. While the Greek term
Didymus may have been, at this
time, in the transitional stage,
sometimes explanatory, sometimes
an unmeaning surname, the same
can hardly be said of Thomas (the
twin). In Aramaic this would
need a name, So-and-So, the twin,
in front of it. Perhaps he was
Judas Thomas.

A third difficulty comes with the
substitution of Judas of James for
Thaddaeus (Lebbaeus). Thaddaeus
is adjectival and seems to require
another name. There are some
suspicions too that Thaddaeus is
Thomas.

The original number of the
Apostles may have to be reduced.
Indeed there is some tradition for
a smaller beginning.—"Two days
after his baptism he chose eight
of the twelve disciples" (Book of
the Bee. C. XIII.).

We may compare with this
initial starting of his mission the
account of the early life of
Buddha on which possibly the
Christian tradition drew. The
Buddha first converted five dis-
ciples. Then there were added to
these Yacas and his four friends
—ten in all. "On hearing of these
"conversions fifty young men of
the leading families of Benares
"entered the order" and they be-
"came arhats shortly afterwards."
The account goes on:—"While still
"at the deer park of Rishivadana
"he sent the sixty out, two by two,
"to spread the doctrine that would
"help all creation."

This has a close resemblance to
the mission of the seventy in Luke.

There are interesting sugges-
tions, too, of the twinning of some
of the pairs in the Apostolate—
James and John, Judas and Jesus.
Was the term 'Boanerges,' sons of
thunder, an echo of the wide-
spread belief in the early world in
the influence of twins and the
worship of the Dioscuri? Or what
are we to make of the early tradi-
tion that Jesus was a twin of
Judas, and that this gradually got
softened down into mere likeness
in physical features? or how his
traditionally elder brothers were
given to another Mary as mother
that Jesus might be the Son of a
Virgin. Gradually all his brothers
and sisters seem to become
"Brethren of the Lord." According
to Jerome they were his cousins.
Helvidius thought they were
younger sons of Mary by Joseph.
According to Epiphanius they were
children of Joseph by a former
wife. They seem at first to have
been opposed to Christ's teaching
and only to have come in at the
end of the Apostolic list. Perhaps
they only swelled the number up
to the requisite requirements—an
apostle for each of the twelve
tribes of Israel. "After He went
"forth into the wilderness, He
"completed the number of the
"twelve, according to the number
"of the tribes of the children of
"Israel, and according to the num-
"ber of the months." (Book of the
Bee). Here again there is diffi-
culty for the names of the twelve
tribes are somewhat uncertain.
Genesis XLIX. gives them in one
order. Issachar is then No. 6, the
traditional position in the
Apostolic list of Judas Iscariot.

so to Mr. Johnstone. He is of
opinion that in speaking as much
as in writing the style is the
man, that through a man's speech
one can look into his soul and
discover what he is, that speech
is not a detached gift which a
man can hold separate from all the
rest of himself. As he says:
"Speech is a revelation, a form of
expression, and it can only express
what the speaker is. The very
fact that speech and not music or
some other art is the medium of
a man's expression is an index of
character and the habit of expres-
sing himself in it affects the gen-
eral character of the speaker and
contributes certain shades to it."
After his introductory chapter Mr.
Johnstone analyses the speaking of
Messrs. Balfour, Asquith, Baldwin,
Lloyd George, Ramsay MacDonald,
the Chamberlains, the Cecilis and
about a dozen others. Two very
interesting chapters are those en-
titled "The Clydesiders" and "Yes-
terday and To-day." In the last
mentioned chapter he has some
beautiful things about Lord
Rosebery.

Who and what Mr. Johnstone is
we do not know; but if we were
asked to guess we should say that
he is a very well-read man who
has been doing parliamentary re-
porting for at least two decades,
moreover that he is a Scot, eighty
per cent. hard-headed, clear-think-
ing logical lowlander and twenty
per cent. poetical Celt: a splendid
amalgam, just the combination re-
quired in a critic of declamation.
An interesting and intriguing fea-
ture of the book is that the au-
thor's style seems to be affected
by the personality he is dissecting.
Another noteworthy feature is the
subtle use made of a very large
and comprehensive vocabulary.

In spite of the rush of modern
parliamentary business and the
drabness and prosaic details of
such things as gas-bills, wages,
betting-tax, etc., Mr. Johnstone is
not pessimistic regarding the
future of British speaking. After
showing that De Quincey's gloomy
prognostications about parliamen-
tary rhetoric were falsified by the
brilliant perorations of Bright, the
flamboyant utterances of Gladstone,
and the mental opulence and
golden tongue of Rosebery he says:
"Great movements breed great
speech. It may be that we have
"fallen on less spacious days, and
"that in all the spheres in which
"creative genius works, its pre-
"sence seems to have fled us and
"we cannot see it brooding on the
"waters. But I am sure that
"speech of the nobler sort can
"never perish, that it will come to
"us again, and that the great
"ideas which are arising, not mere-
"ly in the far horizon but out of
"the nearer distance, will so work
"our noblest speech, not in the
"same forms which in the past it
"chose, but in forms suited to our
"taste and mood, yet not less noble
"than those of the past. We have
"not lost the heavenly grammar of
"that high speech which orators
"tongues turn gold."

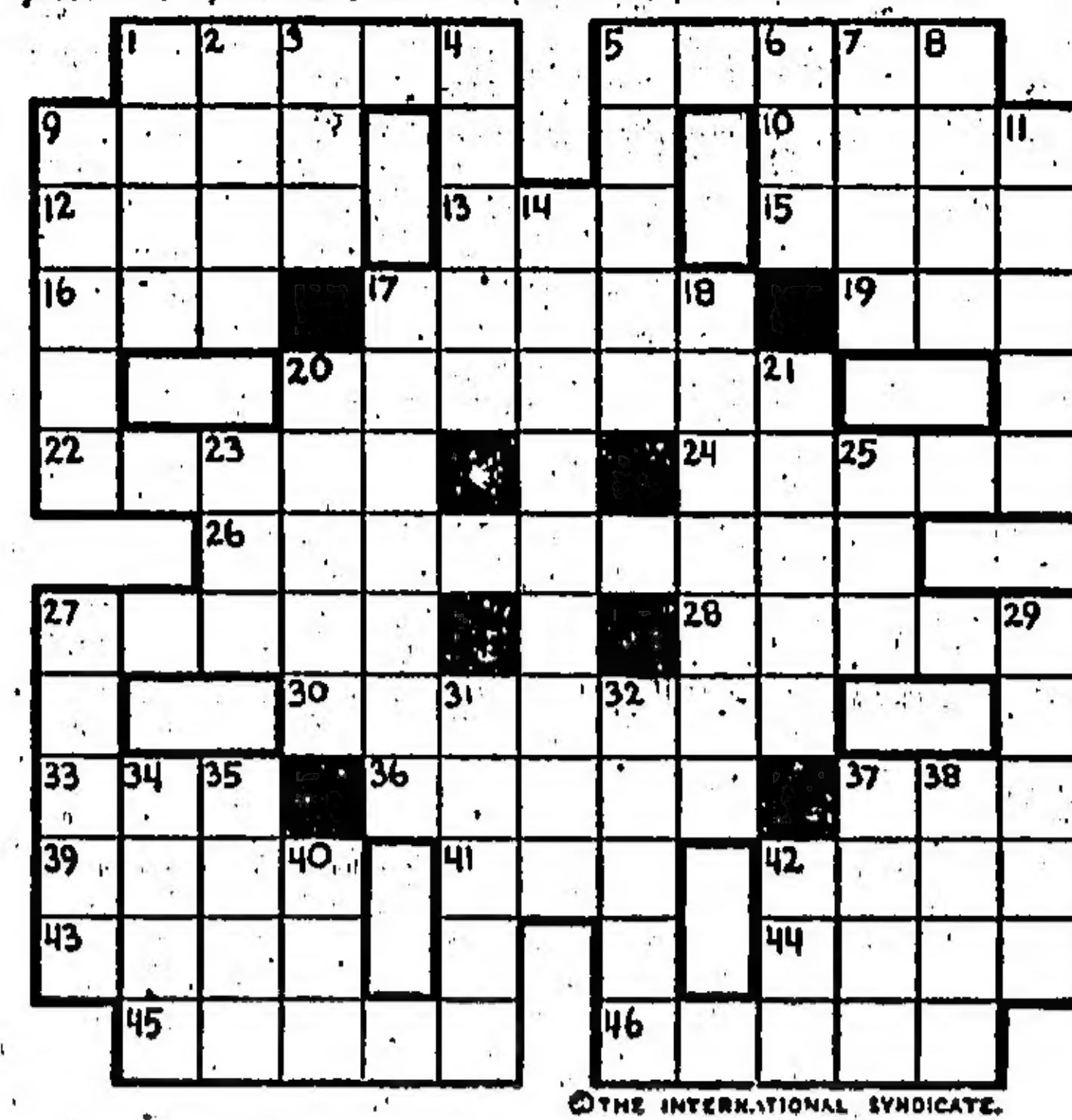
—K. W. L.

Iron Rations by Hesketh Pearson
(Cecil Palmer 7/6).

Since the armistice there has
been such a glut of short stories
dealing with the war that many
readers now refuse to consider
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Those who do so are making a
mistake and denying themselves a
literary treat. This all too short
volume of stories and essays, de-
voted to the author's batman, is
a happy blend of rich humour and
stark realism, brilliant short
stories and realistic vignettes of
the British conquest of Mesopo-
tamia and the penetration of Per-
sia told by a man of action who
kept open a pair of unusually ob-
servant eyes. Mesopotamia may be
a blessed word but it is evidently
not a blessed country especially in
Summer. The noble Arab batman
but he is a prince compared to the
Persian. Listen to the author's
introductory remarks about Persia.
"Shakespeare is popularly but
"quite erroneously credited with
"the statement that "music hath
"charms." I wish to be correctly
"saddled with the remark that

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert
but our readers are warned to look out for occasional
phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL

- 1-Violent commotion
- 2-One of the 32 points
of the mariners'
compass
- 3-Weary
- 4-Thin layer
- 5-Scout
- 6-Diminutive for
boy's name
- 7-Facility
- 8-Produce as clear
profit
- 9-Famous marching
song
- 10-A beverage
- 11-Mechanical copy
- 12-Tree from which
chocolate is
procured
- 13-Irritable
- 14-Soothing external
application
- 15-Thin board
- 16-Impaired by
inactivity

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 17-Return payments
- 18-Refuge
- 19-Assigned a date to
- 20-French coin
- 21-To cover inner
surface of a roof
- 22-Easy worker
- 23-Confined
- 24-Detent
- 25-Every
- 26-Commemorative
coin
- 27-Beast of burden

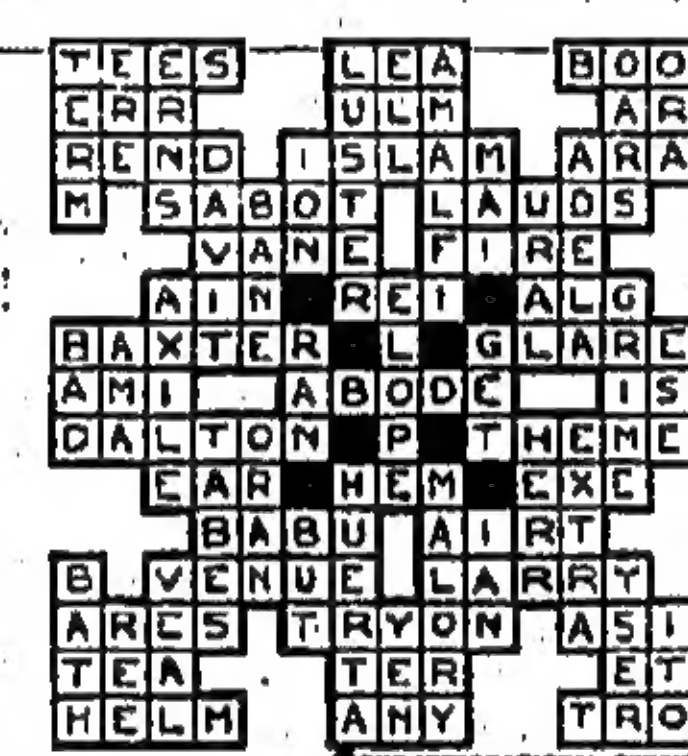
VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 28-Beating
- 29-Sprinkled with
ground corn
- 30-Render free from
blame
- 31-Grivled
- 32-Went into
- 33-One who subdues
- 34-A gross embracing
superordinate class
- 35-Long period of time
(abbr.)
- 36-Street (abbr.)
- 37-A fruit
- 38-Early life
- 39-Confusion
- 40-Projections
- 41-Twenty quires
- 42-Light lofty sail
- 43-Large waves
- 44-At one time
- 45-Conducted
- 46-Prefix meaning
"through"

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure.
These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn
will still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the
numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will
appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word
puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



neuroimnesia! the third on mental
therapeutics; the fourth on self-
treatment; unconsciously, and con-
sciously; and the last chapter de-
scribes medical treatment of these
functional nerve diseases.

The author has done the public
a great service, in explaining very
simply all technical terms in every
day language.

In Chapter One, the following
factors are described in a very
homely way: the increase of func-
tional nerve disease; the corre-
sponding bodily strain decrease, as
the brain strain increases, the
former routine treatment of nerves,
and the painful results from mis-
taken diagnosis, also the difference
between hysteria and "hamming."
As regards hysteria, the author
says:—"Hysteria is a serious affec-
tion, making life useless and un-
happy, and not rarely shortening
it." Next we are given a picture
of a nervous invalid in a healthy
family, and the treatment of such,
showing the result of seeing the
doctor, and how the turning point
in her life may either be for good,
or for evil according to what at-
titude that doctor takes. It is em-
phasized that the patient's suffer-
ings are not exaggerated, that a
change is needed, and the three
causes of this treatment are given.
He points out that patients are often

(Continued on Page 15.)

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Anxiety extending over a long period has been partially set at rest by the manner in which the way is being paved to the Nationalist occupation of Peking.

Before the Southerners reach the historic city gates, Commander J. M. Kenworthy pops a question in Parliament as to what Britain will do. One of His Majesty's Ministers replies that as soon as certain information is known, Britain will act. What the Home Government is going to do will be a matter for conjecture. But everybody at Home will be wanting to know the circumstances which lead up to the Government's decision.

THAT INFORMATION AND MUCH ELSE IS SUPPLIED IN THE "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

One feature of the "Overland" is that it will be copiously illustrated with pictures of Things and Events Chinese—pictures which will be appreciated by friends away from China.

The story of the sensational bomb attack at Mukden, causing the death and wounding of Generals and others, is also related skilfully.

The local list of Birthday Honours, the article on how Hong Kong observed King's Birthday and others are among the host of good things in this week's number.

Remember the "Overland China Mail"—the only weekly resume of local and China events in Hong Kong which is illustrated.

WHEN YOU GO ON LEAVE.

Hong Kong's spring exodus has begun. Are you going Home on leave this year? If you are, you will be surprised by the number of persons who will ask you about China and Hong Kong. You will be astonished at the number and type of silly questions put to you in all good faith. And you will have to admit reluctantly (if only to yourself) that you are not quite certain. Will you be believed, though? Keep in touch with Hong Kong and China by having the "Overland China Mail" sent to you for a stipulated period.

By spending a little time while you are on holiday, you can keep yourself well informed if you have the "Overland." The articles which you will seek are written to help non-Chinese to understand. In any case, you will not regret, from your own point of view, being posted with the main developments (reported in brief) while you are away.

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"MAIL" REVIEWS.

(Continued from Page 14.)

to blame for being misunderstood, and that only when understood can relief be hoped for. The distinction between imaginary diseases, and diseases of the imagination are made plain: he states that many doctors have never realised that they are different, and says: "It never occurred to them that an imaginary disease was a disease a person had not got; but a disease due to the imagination, on the contrary was a disease the person had got."

The unconscious mind must be recognised, but the mind must nevertheless be considered as one. Consciousness is mental sight. A process is known by the product: Dr. Schofield says: "We must not only get rid of the idea that consciousness is mind, but also that it is the only proof of mind. . . . Mind, in fact, may be conscious, sub-conscious, or unconscious. The second state may be brought into consciousness by effort, the last cannot." It is again shown that consciousness is a small part of the mind. The mind is likened to the spectrum, and he speaks of the supra-conscious, and the sub-conscious. "We live consciously, and exist unconsciously." The limits of the conscious mind are discussed; also the three systems which are influenced by the will. That the unconscious mind plays the greatest part in disease is cleverly worked out, and the works of Sir James Paget on the factor are elaborated upon, as are also the late Dr. Clifford Allbutt's notes on varieties of neurasthenia. As regards the classes of neurasthenia there are clinically three classes constantly observed—the patients who look perfectly well and are cheerful, the nervously ill and wretched, and the mentally ill and gloomy. The first class are well-nourished, plump, restless, and talk without ceasing; but the other two are downcast, and the latter especially will hardly speak. An objection is made to the general use of the word "hysteria," and it is stated that its proper use is very limited.

Chapter two dealing with neurasthenia and neuromimic, the first name referring to nerve weaknesses, and the second to nerve disease "mimicking." Normal nerve action is described, and the six varieties of nerve structure. In brief it is shown that nerve structures in the brain may be divided into six varieties:—1. The organs of special sense, including the nerves of hearing, sight, touch, taste and smell; and, with regard to these, that mere mechanical irritation of them will produce their phenomena; 2. Nerves of sensation; 3. Terminal nerve centres; 4. Nerves of motion; 5. Automatic nerve centres; 6. Ideal nerve centres; all of which are explained clearly. It is shown that ideas can start real feelings: real feelings and real acts can be started in entirely ideal centres. If we think intensely enough, we feel sensations in that part. If your attention is concentrated upon any part of your body, you become aware of sensations in it, that escaped your attention before, but were equally there then. A great deal of time is spent over carefully working out the fact that pain is felt in the brain, but referred to some nerve origin in some part of the skin. Seven causes for the same pain are given, and it is emphasized that the pain may be with or without a physical origin. Then follow a series of expositions on the unconscious mind producing nerve mimicry, how health is unstable, and what power there is of the intellect, and of the emotions: the mental emotions, which largely govern the sympathetic system, cause functional diseases of all parts and many organic diseases, such as inflammation, oedema, goitre, exophthalmic goitre, headache, angina pectoris, diabetes, Addison's disease, and neuroses of the extremities. This is followed by a long discourse on the aetiology of nerve disease, in which the predisposing cause is considered, heredity, and the exciting causes, such as worry, mental idleness, strain, and overwork, as well as physical and other causes.

The Author states that Nervous people are the very salt of the earth, and that the leading men in every profession are drawn from their ranks. They are men with brains that thrill, that feel, that are quick in action, firm, clear, and of high organisation. It is the nervous men that rule the world. Their great danger, however, lies in the uncontrollable passions which beset them. It is indicated that it is the children of these people who, inheriting the nervous organisation of their parents without having their safety valve of hard work, so often fall victims to nervous diseases. Details of neurasthenia are now given, including its causes, the type of people in which it most commonly occurs, and then

come the symptoms, of which the author gives fifty well recognized, and then adds twenty odd of his own. Two stages in neurasthenia are established. . . . symptoms of nerve irritation, and those of nervous debility. We are told that repose is a sign of brain power (which speaks well for some people: I hope the lazy won't begin, to feel contented, for this does not refer to them). He writes: "As we grow older we get quieter, and the man with the strong brain only moves for a definite purpose. Repose, not movement, is a sign of brain power." "Brain Pain" is a very real thing, we are informed, and he gives a very excellent example of what he means by a very homely and interesting example. The distinction between hysteria, nervousness, and insanity are carefully worked out, and Dr. (now Sir Farquhar) Buzzard's opinion is quoted. He tells us that hysterical joint disease may so simulate real organic joint disease, by swelling up, etc., that even eminent doctors have operated on such joints, even amputating such limbs, when all the time the cause was hysteria. Hysterical spinal disease, and paralysis, tumours, etc., are given, and are striking facts, which even the most eminent of doctors can not afford to study lightly, lest the quack still gains ground. Details are enumerated of how the many forms of this disease are "cured."

Chapter Three investigates Mental Therapeutics, and in the pages that follow we are told by the way why doctors often fail with all their scientific and highly intellectual training, and the "ignorant" quack wins the battle, so far as treatment is concerned. The key note is that mental therapeutics cannot be omitted, if success is to be assured. Personality is most important: we are told: "The moment the eye of the patient meets the eye of the physician, psychological action, influencing the course of the disease, at once takes place, through the medium of the patient's unconscious mind." Again—"The 'gift of healing' that some men seem to possess to a marvellous extent, so that few sick can leave their presence without feeling better, is purely unconscious psychic quality, at any rate in its origin; though, like other gifts, it can of course be perfected by use." "The great power of the unconscious mind is dealt with, and we are told that 'the forces of nature' are not necessarily limited to so-called functional diseases at all." De Fleury's prophecy is dealt with justly. That the doctor himself is a medicine, is proved to the hilt. Four varieties of mental therapeutics are dealt upon, and the power of auto-suggestion is explained under what the author terms the Vis Medicatrix Naturae, and here Dr. Mitchell Bruce's opinion is given, followed by many good examples, including Sir Humphrey Davy, Dr. Ranieri Gerbe of Pisa, and Dr. Dureau.

The next chapter is a short one dealing with self-treatment, both consciously, and unconsciously; here at length the faulty teaching in the present medical curriculum is criticised, and the Author's opinion is that (Treatment) is neglected, and that diagnosis appears all important (The reviewer, who is a University teacher in a medical Faculty agrees with him strongly on this point), and Dr. Schofield states that it is because the quack deals solely with treatment, and nothing else, that he can treat cases better than a doctor, when he knows, what the patient is suffering from. Nevertheless quacks are a great danger to the public, in view of the superficial medical knowledge, and hence he urges the public to beware of delay in urgent cases, lest the Doctor be consulted with when it is too late. He says the public care for cures, not diagnoses. Pasteur Chiquet's Typhoid Fever Cures, of 1837 and 1858 are well expounded to show the fallacy of believing in Saints who can cure disease.

There are many cases where the patient lies in the balance between life and death, and it is here that the will is thrown into the scale, and it is the power or lack of that power that often determines life or death. One great point is for the patient thoroughly to disabuse his mind of the idea that these nervous disorders are a sign that the mind is going wrong.

Chapter Five is the last of this very well-written volume, and this deals solely with functional nerve disease, and in his discourse the Author emphasises that pain is a mental fact, and that the doctor should be patient, and persevering, and firm, and tactful, ignoring no symptoms, paying attention to details even as regards minor comforts of the patient, and emphasises the avoidance of psycho-analysis (a fact which many of us would not agree with). Confidence both in the doctor and the nurse, by the patient are essential. The difficulty in finding a nurse who is capable of dealing with a neurasthenic case, and at the same time knowing a good idea of hospital routine, seem, to the author, a rare commodity. The uses and the abuses of nursing homes are talked about, and the importance of unconscious as against conscious suggestion are emphasised: "Not the hysterical sufferer in a hundred can receive and profit by them directly—that is consciously; they must be presented, as we have said, indirectly to the unconscious mind by treatment and environment of the patient." Hypnotism is stated to be of doubtful benefit in most neurotic cases. Motoring and golf are advocated, and the five laws of health, namely, good food, pure air, proper clothing, cleanliness, and suitable exercise and rest, and the use of certain drugs, are given their due place. Galvanic belts are exposed as useless, their supposed power being due to the patient's faith in the belt. As regards after treatment, voyages are suggested as best, and reference is given to the Cape and Australia. The dangers of alcohol are pointed out. One loophole is clearly brought before us, and that is not to allow organic disease to be mistaken for hysteria, and so endanger the patient's life. It is stated that mistakes are made on both sides. The range of mental therapeutics is given, and advice to the public in general how to avoid these calamities. A word is given regarding the value of true Christianity in which Dr. Ormerod is quoted to have said, "Few things are more opposed to hysteria than the trustful, patient, altruistic spirit, inculcated by Christ, and few things more conducive to it than the excitement seen in revivals, or the mysticism or self-conceit which sometimes poses as religion." The Author closes by saying that it is the true that helps; the imitation only harms.

This volume is well worth reading by all classes, and races, and without any mental effort, every word of this simple exposition can be followed and put to good use, and so help those who are in need of such help, as can only be given by a friend indeed.

—ALEX. CANNON.

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| U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai | Pres. Pierce |
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| Shanghai and Swatow | Sinkiang |
| SUNDAY, JUNE 10. | |
| Amoy | Santhia |
| Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia | Sado Maru |
| Straits | Katori Maru |
| MONDAY, JUNE 11. | |
| Manila | Emprer of Canada |
| Shanghai and Amoy | Linnan |
| Manila | Pres. Madison |
| TUESDAY, JUNE 12. | |
| Shanghai | Antenor |
| Straits | Cremor |
| FRIDAY, JUNE 15. | |
| Japan and Shanghai | Kitano Maru |
| TUESDAY, JUNE 19. | |
| Japan | Tango Maru |
| Japan and Shanghai | General Metzinger |
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| THURSDAY, JUNE 21. | |
| Australia and Manila | Aki Maru |
| MONDAY, JUNE 25. | |
| Straits | Atsuta Maru |
| FRIDAY, JUNE 29. | |
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|--|----------------------------|
| SATURDAY, JUNE 9. | |
| Saigon | Telemachus 8.30 p.m. |
| Bangkok | Klungchow 4.30 p.m. |
| Sam Shui and Wuchow | Kochow 4.30 p.m. |
| Manila | President Pierce 4.30 p.m. |
| Amoy and Japan | Takada 5 p.m. |
| SUNDAY, JUNE 10. | |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa | Kishu Maru 9 a.m. |
| Bangkok via Swatow | Kaying 9 a.m. |
| MONDAY, JUNE 11. | |
| Shanghai and Japan | Katori Maru 10.30 a.m. |
| Swatow | Hydrangea 2.30 p.m. |
| Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 2nd July. Parcel 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m. | President Madison |
| Amoy | Sinkiang 4.30 p.m. |
| TUESDAY, JUNE 12. | |
| Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco—due San Francisco, 6th July. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. | Tenyo Maru |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haiyang 2 p.m. |
| Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 30th June and Europe via Siberia. Parcel 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m. | Emprer of Canada |

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

SAVIDGE INQUIRY.

Case Opened For
Police.

GRUELLING EXAMINATION.

"Rain" of Questions As To Scotland
Yard's Methods.

London, Yesterday.
When the case for the Police was opened in the Savidge Inquiry today their counsel, Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., said that their action had been gravely misunderstood. He emphasised that the whole interrogation at Scotland Yard related solely to the question as to whether two policemen had committed perjury.

Chief Inspector Collins was examined and cross-examined, and after four hours it was unfinished. The inquiry was adjourned.

Collins denied that he used threats or blandishments to obtain Miss Savidge's answers. Her statements were voluntary and she was self-possessed and cheerful. It was ridiculous to say that her statement had been altered. He had acted under the instructions of the director of Public Prosecutions in investigating her life. Miss Savidge had been questioned at Scotland Yard because the accommodation at the Police Station near her home at New Southgate was inadequate. He agreed that Miss Egan (who introduced Miss Savidge to Sir L. Money) had been questioned at her home in the presence of her brother and that her examination lasted only ninety minutes.

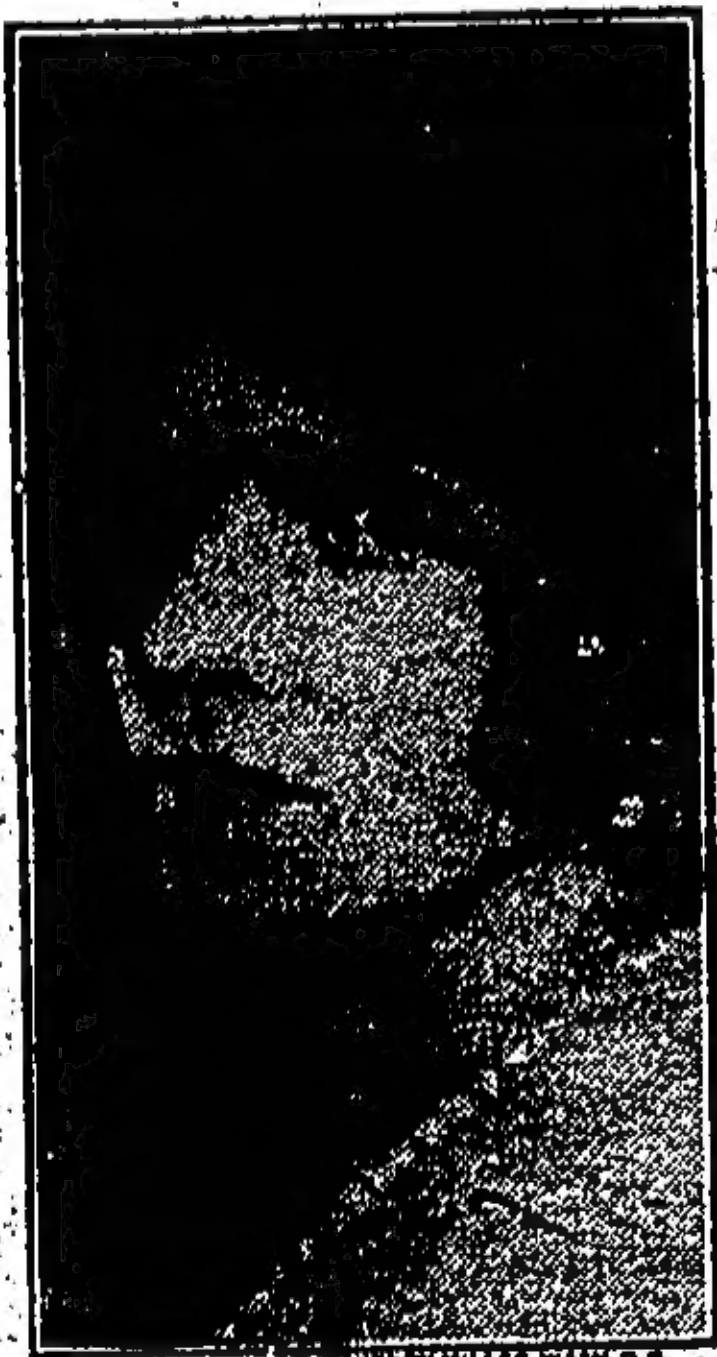
Sir Patrick Hastings, in cross-examining, raised questions stressing the fact that a police motor-car was sent without warning to fetch Miss Savidge and that a totally different procedure had been adopted in the case of Money.

"Murderers' Statements."
Inspector Collins said he was unable to express an opinion on Sir P. Hastings' suggestion that recently there had been an "unusual number of voluntary statements by murderers."—Reuter.

CAROL'S LIFE.

WIFE ASKS FOR DIVORCE
BECAUSE OF "GRAVE INJURY"

Bukharest, Yesterday.
Princess Helena with the approval of the Regency Council, has petitioned the Court of Appeal for



Princess Helena.

a divorce from her husband, the ex-Prince Carol, on the ground of "grave injury" caused her by Prince Carol's life abroad, "which is incompatible with the dignity of marriage."—Reuter.

SHANGHAI STRIKE.

CHAIPEI WORKERS JOIN
FILATURE WORKERS.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
Chaipei filature workers have walked out making a total of 35,000 hands on strike.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

NO DECISION.

Osaka, Yesterday.
The latest returns show that the seamen's strike is holding up 804 ships. The mediators have not yet arrived at a decision.—Reuter.

GENERAL RIVERA.

His Engagement Broken
Off.

AND THE REASON WHY.

Displeased With Fiancee's "Flutter"
In Securities.

Madrid, Yesterday.
The engagement of General Primo de Rivera, the Premier, with Senorita Mimi Castellanos, announced on May 16, has now been



General Rivera.

broken off and the marriage arranged for September will not take place.

It appears that General Primo learnt that Senorita Mimi had accompanied a certain Count Duke recently to a place where stock market transactions were carried on after the official closing of the bourse, and Senorita Mimi is alleged to have dealt in securities specially quoted on the bourse.

General Primo regarded such behaviour as imprudent and also as an error of judgment and decided irrevocably to break off relations with Senorita Castellanos.—Reuter.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS'
COUNCIL ADOPT REPORT.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

Geneva, Yesterday.
The League Council has adopted the Advisory Committee's report regarding the traffic in dangerous drugs. In the course of the report it is announced that the Netherlands and Canada have ratified the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, thus completing the Hague Convention of 1912.

The required number of ratifications thus obtained enables the Convention to be enforced immediately.—Reuter.

ADVERTISING.

NEWSPAPERS THE BEST
MEDIA.

VALUE TO HOTELS.

Newspapers and magazines are the best media for advertising hotels, declared Major Isidore Salmon, Conservative M.P. for Harrow, addressing the first annual conference of the Hotels and Restaurants Association on May 5 at the Savoy Hotel, Strand.

Major Salmon, who is managing director of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., declared that the advantages of such publications were obvious. He said:

"The poster has its definite uses, which I would be the last to minimise. But a poster must remain in one position while a newspaper or a magazine circulates, is portable, is carried to, and read in, many places by the person the advertiser desires to interest."

The grades in newspaper character and social status are so many and varied that hotel and restaurant advertisers can fit in exactly with the clientele they desire to reach and attract. Newspaper advertising for hotels and restaurants stands out alone, since it permits of immediate appeals and instant results.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, who presided, said he understood that \$200,000,000 was spent by American tourists in Europe every year.

FAMOUS TRIAL.

Re-Opened On
Appeal.

OSCAR SLATER AGAIN.

Sir A. Conan Doyle Shakes Hands
With Him in Court.

London, Yesterday.
The hearing of the appeal by Oscar Slater against his conviction of the murder of the aged Marion Gilchrist in Glasgow in 1908, has been opened before five judges in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, where he was convicted.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who was very active in the agitation which resulted in Slater's release on Nov. 14, 1927, shook hands warmly with appellant when he entered the Court.

Slater's counsel asked leave to call appellant as a witness, pointing out that he had not given evidence at his trial, also to call a fresh witness and to recall Gilchrist's maid, Helen Lambie.

Counsel said that they had information that Lambie was in hiding and that a week before the crime she had told a lady (her former mistress) that there were strange on-goings, including the concealment of jewels at Mrs. Gilchrist's house, and that Gilchrist said she was "going to be murdered."—Reuter.

JAPAN'S PREMIER.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE
ATTACHED TO ASSAULT.

Tokyo, Yesterday.
It is learned that Mr. Matsumura, a member of the Diet, who was walking beside the Premier, was stabbed in the leg, while a detective was slightly injured when the would-be assassin attempted to murder Baron Tanaka this morning.

As a result of investigations the Home Office officials declare that no political importance is attached to the assault on the Premier. It is expected that the assailant will be charged as a common criminal with attempted murder.

The investigation. Investigations show that the Premier's would-be assassin was a dealer in second-hand goods and interested in politics. His attempt to murder Baron Tanaka was apparently due to indignation at the Premier's alleged action in appealing to the Emperor in connection with the Cabinet re-organisation last month. Two suspected accomplices are undergoing examination but a third escaped.

Government's Policy.

Despite the incident the Premier proceeded to Utsunomiya at the scheduled time and spoke before the local party convention, outlining the Government's policies.

He admitted that it was impossible to forestall developments in the China situation, and emphasised the fact that it mattered little to Japan whether North or South was victorious.

Referring to Communistic activities he expressed great concern at the entry of radicalism into Japan and asserted that the Government would deal severely with extremists. It may be recalled that this is the second attempt on Baron Tanaka's life. The first was in 1922 when a Korean tried to assassinate him in Shanghai, when he was returning from a visit to the Philippines.—Reuter.

Baron Tanaka.

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Government's Policy.

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A SAGA OF THE SEA!

A THRILLING story of adventure in the days of
convict ships. A vivid picture with a sensational
climax!CAPTAIN
SALVATION

With

LARS HANSON

PAULINE STARKE, MARCELINE DAY
ERNEST TORRENCE

SEE the terrific fight between
two powerful men 75 feet
above the deck of the hell-ship—
in a tangle of ropes, sails and
masts—in a picture of startling
realism!

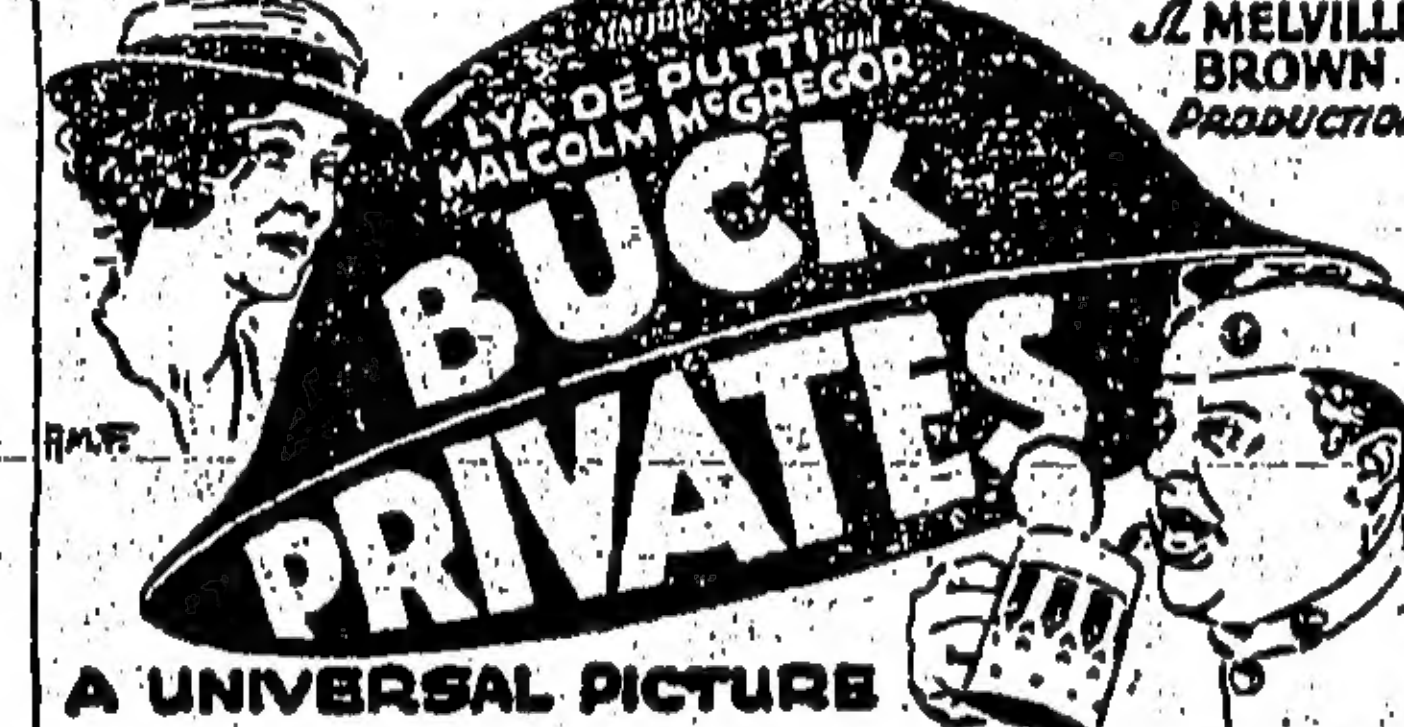
QUEEN'S

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY.

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

CARL LAEMMLE

PRESENTS



AT THE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

WORLD

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20.

Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

A wife's comedy that almost became a tragedy!

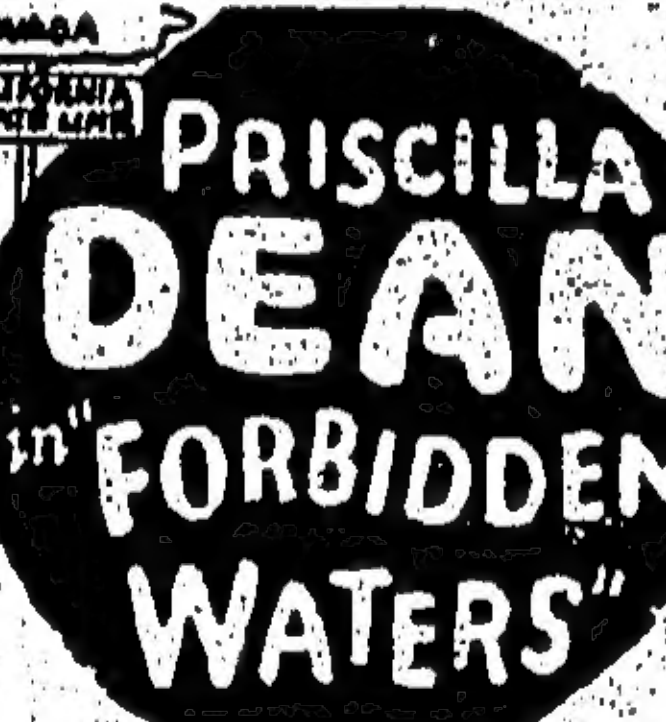
She was chased out of
a home into matrimony.CUPID IN THE GUSS OF A
DUCK HUNTER. TWO DECEITS
EVADING THE LAW. A DOUBLE
BARREL ROMANTIC COMEDY.

THRILLS-CHILLS-SPILLS

ACTION

AT THE

STAR



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Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

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Gastritis; Dropsy; Diabetes; Rheumatism;
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